DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 059 269 TM 001 086

TITLE	Advisory Committee Report on Drug Abuse: Summations and Recommendations.
INSTITUTION	Governor's Citizen Advisory Committee on Drugs, Salt Lake City, Utah.
PUB DATE	Sep 69
NOTE	153p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$6.58
DESCRIPTORS	Citizens Councils; Community Health; Community Problems; *Community Surveys; *Drug Abuse; *Drug Addiction; Drug Education; Drug Legislation; Drug Therapy; Interviews; Lysergic Acid Diethylamide; Marihuana; *Narcotics; Public Opinion; *Questionnaires; Sedatives; Special Health Problems; State Surveys; Stimulants
IDENTIFIERS	*Utah

ABSTRACT

A citizen's Drug Abuse Evaluation Committee was formed in Utah to evaluate past research and gather new data on basic questions concerning the drug problem. This booklet provides information based on the Committee's research, hearings, and an investigation of the current drug abuse problem in Utah. Data was also obtained from recorded testimony of experts and professionals in the field of drug abuse, and of drug offenders. Two questionnaires used in the state survey are appended (see TM 001 087 and TM 001 088). (CK)

ED 059269

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT ON DRUG ABUSE

SUMMATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF UTAH
1896

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

001 086

Prepared by the
GOVERNOR'S CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DRUGS
State Capitol Building
September, 1969

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT ON DRUG ABUSE

SUMMATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF UTAH
1847
1896

Prepared by the
GOVERNOR'S CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DRUGS
State Capitol Building
September, 1969

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE NO.

Foreword .ii
Introduction iii
The Committee, Staff, Legislative Appointments vi
Advisors and Witnesses vi
Section I – Narcotics and Drug Abuse .1
  Terminology .2
  Narcotic Central Nervous System Depressants .3
  Non-narcotic Central Nervous System Depressants .3
  Central Nervous System Stimulants .4
  Hallucinogenic Agents .4
  Miscellaneous Substances .6
Section II – Extent of Drug Abuse .7
  Phase I – Distribution .7
  Phase II – Extent of Abuse .15
  Phase III – Characteristics of Drug Users .17
    Socio-Economic Factors .18
    Family Relationships .18
    Scholastic and Intellectual Implications .19
    Subcultures .19
  Phase IV– Risks and Consequences of Drug Abuse .19
  Phase V – Response to Legal and Other Controls .21
Section III – Drug Traffic .24
  Committee Recommendations .25
Section V – Law Enforcement .33
  Committee Recommendations .37
Section VI – Education .38
  Committee Recommendations .41
Section VII – Rehabilitation .42
  Committee Recommendations .45
Section VIII – Church and Civic Involvement .46
  Committee Recommendations .47
Section IX – Summations, Conclusions, and Recommendations .48
Appendix .53
  High School Student Survey .54
  High School Dropout Survey .113
  Law Enforcement Survey .115

3

FOREWORD

On the 4th of April of this year, Governor Calvin L. Rampton issued a directive creating a sub-division of the Law Enforcement Planning Agency of the State of Utah. This sub-division was to be known as the Drug Abuse Evaluation Committee and consisted of citizens selected from diversified parts of the state. The Committee was charged with responsibilities for evaluating research and studies already accomplished and for providing further information and answers to basic questions concerning the drug problem.

This volume will provide answers based on the Committee's research, hearings, and study of the drug abuse problem as it now exists in the State of Utah. Documents and papers believed to be of interest are also included in this report. The summations, answers, and related recommendations herein contained, were derived from recorded testimony of experts and professionals in the field of drugs and their abuse. Also included are the information and facts taken from drug offenders, both users and ex-users.

The material, information, and group of witnesses were gathered from all over the state in order to provide as accurate a picture as possible of the entire state situation. The full and unabridged testimonies of these people, as taken in closed and open hearings during the month of June, are submitted by this date to the Governor of Utah.

This volume does not represent a comprehensive nor exhaustive study of the drug abuse problem. It does embody as much as can be detailed accurately within the limits of time and the amount of resources that have been allowed the Committee. The Committee is deeply grateful for the dedication of the staff and for the assistance of advisors and consultants, whose efforts are reflected in this volume.

William S. Mole
Chairman

INTRODUCTION

In early 1969, Governor Calvin L. Rampton became concerned about the lack of local awareness of the problem of drug abuse. He saw that Utah must act immediately to determine the nature and extent of the problem and to recommend corrective action. Therefore, in April, he called together a Citizen's Advisory Committee to investigate and make recommendations.

Responsibility for dealing with drug abuse problems was not at all clear. Was it a state or local matter? Was it a medical, pharmaceutical, or law enforcement one? If it should be a coordinated effort, which people should be doing what?

Governor Rampton charged the Drug Abuse Evaluation Committee with responsibility for evaluating research and studies heretofore carried on in regard to the social problems arising from the abuse of drugs. This evaluation was to be conducted in the following seven basic areas:

1. What is the extent of the problem of drug abuse in the State of Utah (a) in junior high schools, (b) in high schools, (c) in post-high school institutions, (d) among the citizenry generally?
2. Are our present statutes adequate to deal with the situation? If not, what changes should be made therein?
3. Is organized crime involved in the drug movement in Utah?
4. Are our present methods of law enforcement in regard to drug offenses adequate? If not, what changes should be made?
5. Should courses be taught in our schools regarding the danger of drug usage? If so, in what grades should these courses be taught? What should be the content of such courses?
6. Should the state undertake a drug treatment program? If so, what should be the extent of such a program and how and when should it be implemented?
7. What action should be taken by the churches and civic organizations within the state in regard to the drug problem?

The Committee responded by dividing into these subcommittees to research each question.

1. *Extent of Drug Abuse:*
   Judge Paul Keller, Chairman
      Mrs. Calvin L. Rampton
      Mrs. Anne Leavitt
      Miss Rebecca Olsen
      Representative Leon H. Savage
      Senator C. Earl Alsop
2. *Review of Drug Control Statutes:*
   C.M. Gilmour, Chairman
      Judge Phillip Browning
      Sheriff Kenneth Hammond
      Representative Ben E. Fowler
      Senator Richard A. Call
3. *Drug Traffic:*
   William S. Mole, Chairman
      Bruce H. Woolley
      Kenneth W. Hedenstrom
      Representative Sidney J. Atkin
      Senator Carl E. Pettersson
4. *Review of Law Enforcement:*
   Representative Howard Nielson, Chairman

Senator Merrill Jenkins
Joseph Richards
Mrs. Irene Hoyt
Representative Neil Schaerrer

5. *Education:*
    Dan S. Bushnell, Chairman
        Dr. Glen Taggart
        Dr. T.H. Bell
        Steven H. Gunn
        Representative Robert Warnick
        Senator Ezra T. Clark
6. *Rehabilitation:*
    Berne A. Schepman, Chairman
        Mrs. Beth Summerhays
        Mrs. Calvin L. Rampton
        Representative Glade M. Sowards
        Senator Ralph Preece
7. *Church and Civic Involvement:*
    Judge Allen Sorensen, Chairman
        William S. Mole
        Mrs. Anne Leavitt
        Representative Jessee J. Peacock
        Senator E. LaMar Buckner

The Committee has not attempted to carry on comprehensive research on its own, but rather has gathered information from all available resources and cautiously evaluated the data. As the study progressed, recommendations were agreed upon where this was clearly advisable. These recommendations will be brought out in the following pages.

Each subcommittee held open and closed hearings to gather expert testimony from all over the state. Witnesses (as listed) were called in to discuss their specialized areas. The transcripts of the hearings were turned over to the State Attorney General's Office where briefs were prepared. The briefs were evaluated by each subcommittee.

The State Board of Education was contracted to conduct studies of the extent of usage in the junior high schools, senior high schools, and colleges of the state. Additional studies were conducted through the Detention Centers, the State Mental Health Centers, and Law Enforcement Agencies. A survey was also conducted among high school age youth who are no longer attending school.

Visits were made to existing facilities and programs throughout the state as well as those in other states. Letters were sent to other states to obtain information regarding their programs. Each response was evaluated and included in committee deliberations. No known state, federal, or local resource was left unchecked.

It can be noted in the reports of the various subcommittees that there are some similarities in their findings. What appears to be some overlapping serves to emphasize the importance attached to facts which were revealed in the study. No attempt was made to delete such items from the various reports.

Careful evaluation, coordination, and implementation of programs is absolutely essential. There seems to be no more pressing problem among the youth of our state. Recommendations are only the first step. Proposed programs must be provided with sufficient money and manpower and must be competently administered or the drug abuse problem cannot be expected to improve.

We are now looking to an immediate and professional approach to the problem of drug abuse, as Utah is preparing to bring mental, physical, social, and spiritual assistance to its citizens.

Bruce H. Woolley
Executive Secretary

THE COMMITTEE

William S. Mole, *Chairman*

Dr. T.H. Bell
Judge Phillip H. Browning
Mr. Dan S. Bushnell
Mr. C.M. Gilmour
Mr. Steven H. Gunn
Sheriff Kenneth Hammond
Mrs. Elmo (Irene) Hoyt
Senator Merrill Jenkins
Judge Paul C. Keller

Mrs. Dixie (Anne) Leavitt
Representative Howard C. Nielson
Miss Rebecca Olsen
Mrs. Calvin L. Rampton
Mr. Joseph W. Richards
Mr. B.A. Schepman
Judge Allen B. Sorenson
Mrs. Beth Summerhays
Dr. Glen Taggart

THE STAFF

Bruce H. Woolley,
Executive Secretary

Kenneth W. Hedenstrom,
Assistant to Executive Secretary

Sue Taylor and Evelyn E. Brienholt,
Secretarial and Clerical

Mark A. Madsen,
Legal Counsel,
Assistant to Attorney General

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS

SENATORS

C. Earl Alsop
Richard V. Call
Merrill Jenkins
Ezra T. Clark
E. LaMar Buckner
Carl E. Pettersson
Ralph Preece

REPRESENTATIVES

Leon H. Savage
Ben E. Fowler
Neil Schaerrer
Robert Warnick
Glade M. Sowards
Jesse J. Peacock
Sidney J. Atkin

ADVISORS AND WITNESSES

LYNN S. SEARLE, Vocational Rehabilitation Services with the Youth Center, State Hospital.
SHERIFF IRA SCHOPMAN, Sheriff of Iron County.

THOMAS FREESTONE, Probation Officer for Uintah Basin covering Duchesne, Daggett and Uintah Counties.

CAPTAIN CALVIN WHITEHEAD, Commander of Special Investigations Division, Salt Lake City Police Department.

SERGEANT HAL ADAIR, Ogden City Police Department in charge of Vice, Narcotics, and Intelligence Division.

SUE, sixteen-year-old drug offender from a Salt Lake high school who has taken marijuana, speed, pep pills, and depressants.

DR. CLAUDE BURTENSHAW, Dean of Students at Utah State University for the past seven years.

JOHN, nineteen-year-old drug offender from Salt Lake. Drop-out from a Salt Lake County high school. On drugs since Easter, 1967, and shows brain deterioration from drugs.

JOHN W. TURNER, Warden of Utah State Prison for past ten years.

MR. LIKES, caseworker at Utah State Prison in charge of developing drug programs at the institution.

ALAN, seventeen-year-old drug offender from Southern Utah. Started on drugs at age 15. Started on marijuana, then LSD, sodium seconal, heroin.

DAVID W. REYNOLDS, State Drug and Narcotic Investigator from the Department of Business Regulation, State of Utah.

MARON R. HIATT, R.Ph., owner of Palace Drug and Valley Drug in Heber, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Utah Pharmaceutical Association.

WARD McCARTY, Executive Secretary, Utah State Pharmaceutical Association.

DEWEY J. FILLIS, Chief of Police, Salt Lake City Police Department.

WILFORD L. (JOE) GEE, Deputy Sheriff, Salt Lake County and member of the Salt Lake Drug Abuse Steering Committee. Assigned to the Narcotics Division.

JOHN F. WAHLQUIST, Judge of the Second Judicial District in Ogden.

RALPH H. JONES, Director of the Utah Peace Officers Standards and Training Division, Public Safety Department.

DAN S. BUSHNELL, Attorney-at-Law and member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Drugs.

MARLO, thirty-year-old ex-inmate of State Prison. Just released March 18 from a 0-5 and 1-20 year conviction for burglary and illegal possession of narcotics. Started drugs three years ago.

RAY E. BURDETT, practicing pediatrician from Ogden and President of the Intermountain Pediatrics Society.

DANIEL W. WATERS, Lieutenant in Charge of Investigations and Intelligence Officer for University of Utah Police Department.

DR. C.A. NATOLI, practicing physician specializing in urology, who represented Dr. Homer Smith, President of the Utah State Medical Associaiton.

WILLIAM DALE, Director of Probation, Second District Juvenile Court.

CHRIS V. SAIZ, Special Agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, District of Utah and part of Wyoming.

LOMAN F. HUTCHINGS, Principal of Carbon High School, Price.

RAYMOND A. JACKSON, Commissioner of Public Safety, State of Utah.

CAROL, high school senior, advocate of marijuana. On drugs for 1½ years, maintains a 3.0 grade point average, and takes subjects such as analytical geometry, college algebra and debate, architectural drawing, advanced placement history, and creative writing.

RENNIE, a Salt Lake high school student, two years on dope. Quit when he

found himself trying to commit suicide. Took speed (Desoxin), Darvon, and marijuana.
SCOTT, high school drug offender from Central Utah.
DR. REED CALL, Assistant Superintendent for Pupil Services in Granite School District.
ROBERT L. LEAKE, State Specialist for Health, Physical Education and Recreation in the office of Superintendent Bell.
ELAINE MEPPEN, senior at West High School, Salt Lake City. Non-user.
CHERYL COOMES, senior at Olympus High School, Granite District. Non-user.
SUSAN BUSHNELL, senior at East High School, Salt Lake City. Non-user.
MARVIN L. PUGH, Director of Pupil Services for Salt Lake City Schools and member of Drug Abuse Steering Committee.
DR. BOYD PEXTON, Specialist in Health and Physical Education for Salt Lake Schools.
JOHN F. McNAMARA, Superintendent of Salt Lake County Detention Center and member of Drug Abuse Steering Committee.
DR. NORMAN S. ANDERSON, Director of Salt Lake County Community Mental Health Center.
DR. RICHARD C. SOWLES, Chief Psychologist, State Industrial School.
DONALD F. TATTEN, Assistant Superintendent, State Industrial School.
MARIE DEAN APLANALP, Director of Volunteer Services, Salt Lake County Detention Center.
DR. GEORGE R. EDISON, Director of Student Health Center, University of Utah and Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Crisis Center.
LARRY JEWKES, Counselor for the Utah State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Services.
EUGENE D. CHATLIN, Coordinator of the Youth Services Program Adolescent Treatment Center under State Division of Mental Health.
ELDER LOREN C. DUNN, First Council of Seventy, Latter-day Saints Church.
REVEREND MASON M. WILLIS, Methodist Minister and Director of Crossroads Urban Center.
COLLEEN STEINER, housewife. Active in drug abuse programs. Under Bishop Federal of the Catholic Church.
FATHER THOMAS MEERSMAN, Catholic Priest from Kearns. Chaplain at Utah State Prison, Pastor of St. Francis Xavier Church in Kearns. Established and maintains CAA (Chemical Addiction Anonymous).
FATHER JOHN A. LANEFELDT, Episcopal Priest with the United Church of Christ in Bountiful.
HARRY ALTHULE, Executive Director of the Jewish Community Center.
DEEN L. ESKRIDGE, Sergeant in charge of the Narcotic Detail, Special Investigations Division, Salt Lake City Police Department.
BRUCE H. WOOLLEY, R.Ph., Executive Director, Drug Abuse Steering Committee; Executive Secretary, Governor's Advisory Committee on Drugs; Regional Director of the Utah State Pharmaceutical Association Drug Abuse Speakers Bureau.
HOYT BREWSTER, Executive Secretary of the Utah State Medical Association.
GRANT L. BALLAM, President of the Utah Pharmaceutical Association.
GLEN H. COOPER, President Utah State Board of Pharmacy.
ALBERT OLSEN, Utah State Board of Pharmacy.
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, Utah State Board of Pharmacy.
TOMMIE SOTIRIOU, Utah State Board of Pharmacy.
MONT H. GUTKE, Utah State Board of Pharmacy.

DR. LINCOLN D. CLARK, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Utah Medical School.
DR. CONRAD HATCH, Southern Utah State College.
DR. STERLING GERBER, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.
JOE MILLARD, MSW, social worker, State Industrial School.
JOEL MILLER, Detective Division, Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office.
DAVE, drug user.
MAURICE J. BROPHY, officer, Salt Lake Police Department.
ARTHUR H. SUDDJIAN, Coordinator, Fresno City Drug Abuse Information Center, California.
JAMES D. McKEVITT, District Attorney, Denver, Colorado.
DR. EUGENE J. FAUX, Youth Center Director, Utah State Hospital.
WILFORD LIEBER, Assistant State Chemist.
ALBERT PASSIC, Carbon County Sheriff.
WILLIAM T. THURMAN, United States Attorney, District of Utah.
JAMES, ex-drug user. One of the early pushers of LSD and very influential with the drug culture.
LORRIN and his wife CAROL, two users of marijuana and other drugs. Firm advocates of drug use.
DAVE and DANIEL, ex-users from California. Were country "hippies" and came to Utah due to "accessibility" of drugs and no pressure from police.
REV. EUGENE RILEY, Director of Teens for Christ.
DARRELL BRADY, Lieutenant, Salt Lake County Sheriff's Department.
DR. ROBERT C. MOHR, Chief Psychiatrist, Holy Cross Hospital. Consultant to State Industrial School and President of Northern Utah Mental Health Association.
ROBERT JOHNSON, Lieutenant, Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office.
HARRY P. BLUHM, Ed.D., State Department of Public Instruction. Submitted report on drug use among high school students in the State of Utah.
DENNIS GEHRING, MSW, Social Work Consultant, State Board of Health.
CLYDE GOODERHAM, Executive Secretary, Utah Alcoholism Foundation.
SALT LAKE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.
UTAH STATE WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION I

NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE

Drugs that affect behavior have been known for thousands of years. Marijuana was used as early as 2700 B.C. in China. The Egyptians made reference to opium as early as 1500 B.C.[1]

The drug abuse problem was compounded in the United States by the discovery of morphine in 1805 and of codeine in 1832. Another factor was the invention of the hypodermic needle in 1843.[2]

During the Civil War, great quantities of morphine and opium were used to relieve pain. This excessive use by medical authorities developed a new disease called *Soldier's Disease.* This was actually morphine dependency and many problems resulted. Work was begun to obtain a solution to the problem and, in 1898, a new drug was synthesized. It was purported to be non-addictive and to be a cure for morphine dependency. This new "non-addictive" drug was called heroin and created dependent individuals by the thousands.[3]

Growing concern over the destructive nature of narcotic dependence led Congress to pass the Harrison Narcotic Act of 1914 to regulate the production, manufacture, and distribution of narcotic drugs. This took away the legal sources of supply, so dependent individuals had to turn to underground sources for their drugs. Since that time many statutes and programs have been developed to help control the tide of drug problems.

Utah has played an important role in the development of hallucinogen abuse. The Indians of the Four Corners area have been using a drug called peyote in their religious rituals for many years. In 1954, the Government said it was illegal and stopped the practice. The Indians incorporated the Native American Church of North America and began a legal battle. In 1962, the Superior Court of San Bernadino, California, found three Navajo members of the Native American Church guilty of violation of California State laws. In 1964, the California Supreme Court ruled that the Indians did have a right to use peyote as a sacramental symbol since it was used by a Christian Church in place of bread and wine.[4]

On June 24, 1969, the Ute Indians incorporated the Utah Indian Church Branch of the Native American Church at Whiterocks, Utah, including an article of incorporation that peyote be legal in their religious sacraments.[5]

In 1943, Dr. Alfred Hoffman of Sandoz Laboratories was doing some research in Switzerland, on the ergot alkaloid drugs. In order to accomplish his purposes, he broke these compounds down to their basic chemical, which is called lysergic acid, and began his experiments. One of the compounds he created was called *d-lysergic acid diethylamide or LSD.*[6]

---

[1] *Drug Abuse: Escape to Nowhere,* (A Guide for Educators, Smith Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia, 1968) p. 16.

[2] *Ibid.,* p. 17.

[3] *Ibid.,* p. 18.

[4] George P. Griffenhagen, *A History of Drug Abuse* (reprint from American Pharmaceutical Association Journal, 1969) p. 32.

[5] State of Utah, *Non-Profit Article of Incorporation Records,* as filed in the Office of the Utah Secretary of State.

[6] Griffenhagen, *loc. cit.*

This drug was brought to the United States and research began, but it fell into the hands of the wrong people. A teacher by the name of Timothy Leary at Harvard University exploited the drug and, in 1963, was discharged from the school and left the United States. He set up shop in Mexico and created the International Federation for Internal Freedom but, in 1965, was asked to leave Mexico. As he crossed the border in December, he was arrested at Laredo, Texas, for illegal transportation of marijuana from Mexico to the United States and was convicted and sentenced to thirty years in prison. Because judicial appeal is slow, he was released on bond until the Supreme Court in June, 1969, dismissed the case. He moved to Millbrook, New York, and from his cult formed a new religion called the League of Spiritual Discovery. Since that time, he has been trying to get LSD made legal for use in his religious rituals because peyote is now declared legal for use by the Indians in the Four Corners area.

TERMINOLOGY

Recently the World Health Organization, an arm of the United Nations, found much ambiguity in the term *addiction.* They, therefore, removed it from the vocabulary and replaced it with the term *drug dependence*, which can be physiological, psychological, or both. It should be noted that all drugs have some degree of drug dependence potential.[7] According to this definition the characteristics of dependence vary with the agent involved. This must be made clear by designating the particular type of drug dependence in each specific case – for example, drug dependence of the cocaine type, of the cannabis (marijuana) type. etc.[8]

In using many drugs, *drug tolerance* occurs. Tolerance causes the chronic user to increase the dosage constantly in order to obtain an effect equal to that obtained from the initial dose.[9]

Euphoria is a state of extreme well-being with an absence of pain or distress. In psychiatry it is classified as an abnormal or exaggerated sense of well-being.[10] This is the state of mind many are seeking in the abuse of drugs.

Dorland defines *hallucination* as a sense perception not founded upon objective reality – the hearing of unreal sounds, seeing unreal objects, feeling unreal sensations, etc.[11] The object or sensation is thus erroneously perceived and a mistaken impression or idea occurs.

Generally the Committee categorized drugs into five basic groups of substances with abuse potential. They are as follows:

1. Narcotic Central Nervous System Depressants
2. Non-narcotic Central Nervous System Depressants
3. Central Nervous System Stimulants
4. Hallucinogens
5. Miscellaneous Substances

---

[7] Geneva: World Health Organization, United Nations. 13th Report, *W.H.O. Expert Committee on Addiction Producing Drugs.* (World Health Organization Technical Report Series, No. 273, 1964) p. 9.

[8] A. Kitzinger and P. Hill, Drug Abuse: *A Source Book And Guide for Teachers* (California State Department of Education, 1967) p. 4.

[9] L. Goodman and A. Gilman, *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics,* 3rd Edition, MacMillan Co., New York) p. 24.

[10] *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary*, (W.B. Saunders Co., New York, 1965) p. 519.

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 642.

NARCOTIC CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANTS

Narcotics are medically defined as drugs which produce insensibility or stupor due to central nervous system depression. As regulated by Federal Laws, narcotics are defined as opium (paregoric); opium derivatives (morphine, codeine, heroin); synthetic opiates (meperidine, methadon); and the coca leaf and its derivatives (cocaine).[12] For control reasons, marijuana has been designated by the Commissioner of Narcotics as a member of this group, but for the purposes of the Committee, marijuana was classified as an hallucinogen.

These drugs are used (medically) primarily for the relief of pain, however, they can produce sleep as well as analgesia. They produce both a physiological and psychological dependence.[13]

As a result, tolerance develops and withdrawal symptoms occur when the drug is removed.

Symptoms of withdrawal generally include:

1. nervousness, anxiety, insomnia
2. yawning, running eyes and nose, sweating
3. enlargement of the pupils and muscle twitching
4. vomiting and diarrhea
5. severe aches of the back and legs with hot and cold cold flushes
6. increase in breathing rate, blood pressure, and body temperature
7. an obsessional desire to obtain a "fix"[14]

NON-NARCOTIC CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANTS

This category of drugs is generally broken down into two classes, the tranquilizers and the sedatives. They calm the user and can produce relaxation and sleep. The class that is most commonly abused by young people is the sedative (generally the barbiturate group.)

Barbiturates are some of the most versatile drugs used in medicine today. They can be used for epilepsy, high blood pressure, insomnia, nervousness, and even for some types of anesthesia.

When barbiturates are chronically abused, they may become more dangerous than narcotic abuse. Physiological dependence may develop as does tolerance. Therefore, when barbiturates, taken in large quantities, are suddenly discontinued, withdrawal symptoms develop which are usually far more dangerous than those resulting from narcotic withdrawal.

Barbiturate withdrawal can result in death unless wise medical treatment is available. Dependency on this class of drugs is becoming a more serious problem than the abuse of morphine, heroin, and cocaine. It is most common among middle class youth without previous delinquency or criminal records.[15]

Young people call these drugs "downers" or "goofballs". Some specific drugs are listed as follows:

Nembutal – yellows, yellow-jackets, or nimbies
Seconal – reds, pinks, red-devils, or seggy
Tuinal – rainbows or double-trouble

---

[12] United States Code Annotated, Title 26, Section 4731, *Definitions, Internal Revenue Code*, p. 266.

[13] Goodman and Gilman, *op. cit.*, p. 247.

[14] Smith Kline and French Laboratories, *loc. cit.*

[15] V.H. Vogel and V.E. Vogel, *Facts About Narcotics and Other Dangerous Drugs* (Science Research Associates, Inc. Illinois, 1951, 1967, No. 5-843) p. 17.

Amytal – blue, blue-devils, or blue-heavens

The term *tranquilizer* is applied to a great variety of new drugs used to treat mentally disturbed patients. Some are used to buoy up depressed patients, and some are used to slow down abnormally active people. A few commonly used tranquilizers such as meprobamate (Equanil, Miltown) and chlordiazepoxide (Librium), are considered sufficiently dangerous, if taken without medical advice, to have action started to bring them under control by the Drug Abuse Control Amendments effective in 1966.[16]

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANTS

Presently, many drugs which stimulate the central nervous system are used and abused, particularly cocaine, caffeine, and the amphetamines. The Committee, however, did not include caffeine in its deliberations because it is relatively mild and its usage is generally socially acceptable and not an abuse problem. Therefore, this discussion of the stimulants will be limited to the group of drugs most commonly abused – *the amphetamines.* Young people, have many names for drugs of this class, but most commonly they are referred to as *speed.*

Following a dose of 10 to 30 milligrams, an individual will experience a sense of elation and a newfound self-confidence.[17] However, the abuser takes doses up to 100 times that amount and "mainlines" or injects it directly into the bloodstream.

An acute psychotic episode may occur with intravenous use, or a drug psychosis may develop with chronic use of large doses. Symptoms include extreme hyperactivity, hallucinations, and feelings of persecution. [18]

Most medical authorities agree that the amphetamines do not produce a physiological dependence and there are no characteristic withdrawal symptoms upon abrupt discontinuation of the drug. Mental depression and fatigue, however, are frequently experienced after the drug has been withdrawn. Psychological dependence is common and is an important factor in continuance of, and relapse to, abuse. The development of tolerance permits the use of many times the usual therapeutic dose.

According to Arthur H. Suddjian of the Fresno City Drug Abuse Information Center in California, speed causes a person to lose any inhibition he or she might have against violence. He said that violence occurred in Haight-Ashbury as a result of the young people's changing from hallucinogens to speed.[19]

HALLUCINOGENS

The hallucinogens are generally classified into four groups. They are as follows:

Mescaline and Psilocybin group – peyote, Mexican mushrooms
Lysergic acid group – LSD, morning glory seeds
Triptamine group – DMT
Marijuana

---

[16] *Ibid.*, p. 18.

[17] R.E. Long and R.P. Penna, *Drugs of Abuse* (reprint from American Pharmaceutical Association Journal, 1969) p. 11.

[18] Smith Kline and French Laboratories, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

[19] A.H. Suddjian, transcription of talk given at Drug Abuse Seminar and Workshop, Skaggs Hall, University of Utah, March 28, 1969. (unpublished material)

Peyote is the dried tops and aerial shoots (button shaped) of the Lophophora cactus that grows in the deserts of southwestern United States and in northern Mexico.[20] It produces vivid hallucinations and feelings of anxiety similar to LSD. Because of its bitter taste, the drug is often ingested with tea, coffee, milk, orange juice, or some other common beverage.[21]

Psilocybin is derived from the mushroom Psilocybe Mexicana found in Mexico.[22] It is not nearly as potent as LSD, but with adequate doses, similar hallucinogenic effects are produced.[23] Toxic effects include visual disturbances, dilation of the pupil of the eye, and unusual and bizarre color perception.[24]

LSD is found on the illicit market as a small tablet, a crystalline powder, in capsules, or as a tasteless, odorless, colorless liquid. The dosage of LSD is 1/40,000 of a gram. This means that one ounce of the chemical can provide one dose for each of 300,000 people.[25] Users of the drug call themselves "acid heads" or "heads" and the experiences they receive with the drug are referred to as a "trip".

The mood effects of LSD run the full gamut of human emotion from a state of complete ecstacy to deep depression. A person on a "trip" may burst into laughter one minute and have anxiety, fear, and panic the next. Accordingly, sessions with the drug are usually monitored by an abstaining friend to prevent suicide attempts, panic states, and impulsive behavior such as running away or disrobing.

Use of the drug can lead to psychotic conditions, temporary lowering of the I.Q., and mental deterioration. Chromosome damage has also been reported.[26]

Authorities say that one-third of the people taking LSD report unpleasant emotions and sensations and about one-half of these experience panic and fear that they are losing their minds.[27] Even with these warnings, large quantities of the drug have become available on an illicit basis.

Another hallucinogen available to the young people, comes from the flowering tops and seeds of the female Cannabis Sativa plant. It is generally smoked or eaten and is called *marijuana*, or "pot". The potency of the active component, tetrahydrocannabinol, varies widely with the geographical location in which the plant grows, the time of harvest, and the part of the plant used.

From five to ten minutes after smoking or eating marijuana, the user has a feeling of restlessness and anxiety which fades into calmness. The body seems lighter and walking is a new experience. Speech becomes rapid, memory deteriorates, and attention becomes confused. Colorful hallucinations appear after twenty to twenty-five minutes. In an hour or two the user is asleep.[28]

Even though it is doubtful that marijuana can develop physiological dependence, it is extremely important to note that one can become psychologically dependant on the drug and discontinuing use of the drug is extremely difficult.

---

[20] E.P. Claus, *Pharmacognosy*, (4th Edition, Lea & Febiger Publishers, Philadelphia 1961) p. 335.

[21] Smith Kline and French Laboratories, *op. cit.*, p. 40.

[22] Claus, *loc. cit.*

[23] Smith Kline and French Laboratories, *loc. cit.*

[24] Long and Penna, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

[25] Vogel and Vogel, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

[26] Irwin, Egozcue & Maruffo, "Chromosomal Damage in LSD Users," *Journal of the American Medical Association* Chicago, 1967) p. 25.

[27] Vogel and Vogel, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

[28] Charles Winick, *Drug Addiction in Youth* (Pergamon Press, New York, 1965).

Many users try to argue that there is no danger in marijuana use as there have not been sufficient medical and physiological data compiled. However, lack of extensive data does not insure safety. It is also noted that there is a great amount of sociological information to indicate great danger in marijuana use.

Marijuana is an hallucinogenic drug and, as such, can take a person through the full spectrum of human emotion in a matter of minutes.[29] This gives rise to one of the major dangers of use of this drug in that the effect obtained from the drug is unpredictable. Fluctuations in mood and behavior may recur and a state of toxic psychosis may result, without taking added dosages, long after the individual feels that the effects of the drug have worn off.[30]

Marijuana does not destroy a man's coordination completely, but it can be shown that a person under the influence of this drug has an altered depth perception. He will also experience the inability to tell the passage of time as everything seems prolonged. Inability to control emotions is another common effect of marijuana use.

After prolonged use of the drug, the ability to care seems to be lost. Marijuana users generally do not care about themselves, schooling, personal hygiene, or anything that has to do with the "straight society".

Marijuana has many pet names, a few of which are Mary Jane, reefers, pot, joints, and weed.

Many people claim that marijuana is no more dangerous than alcohol. This is a fallacious argument. Alcohol is a depressant drug while marijuana is an hallucinogenic drug. For completely accurate comparisons to be made, hallucinogenic drugs must be compared with hallucinogenic drugs; thus, marijuana should be compared with drugs such as LSD, STP, peyote, etc.[31]

MISCELLANEOUS SUBSTANCES

Inhalation of volatile inhalants (glue) is used by young people to alter conscious thinking. The effects include such symptoms as inebriation, exhilaration, euphoria, and stupor. In addition, there are vivid colorful hallucinations which accompany the experience.[32]

Glue contains toluene which is reported to be responsible for the bizarre effects. Toluene is irritating to the mucous membrane which causes inflamed nostrils, lips, and eyes of glue sniffers. Sniffers frequently suffer from nausea, vomiting, ringing in the ears, and dizziness. Evidence of liver damage has been reported as well as deaths from suffocation (caused by plastic bags held against the face).[33]

A few other types of drug abuse brought to the attention of the committee are listed as follows:

1. sniffing the freon gas out of aerosol cans
2. eating spices (ginger, nutmeg, pepper, etc.)
3. taking LBJ, a new hallucinogenic drug
4. smoking catnip

---

[29] Lincoln Clark, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VIII, p. 20.

[30] Conrad J. Schwarz, "Towards a Medical Understanding of Marijuana", paper read at the Western Regional meeting of the Canadian Psychiatric Association, Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 23, 1969. (unpublished material)

[31] Clark, *op. cit.*, pp. 25-27.

[32] E. Preble and G. Laury, *International Journal of the Addictions* (New York: Marcel Dekker) 2:271, 1967.

[33] Vogel and Vogel, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

SECTION II

EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE

The Committee has researched the extent of drug abuse throughout the state by concentrating on five phases of extent characteristics.

1. Distribution of drugs and their availability
2. Extent of abuse
3. Characteristics of drug users
4. Risks and consequences of drug use
5. Response to legal and other controls

The Committee also directed their research into each region of the state in order that an accurate accounting be taken of all townships, cities, and counties. These regions have been established by grouping counties into geographical areas.

Region I – Box Elder, Cache, and Rich
Region II – Davis, Weber, and Morgan
Region III – Salt Lake, Tooele, and Summit
Region IV – Utah and Wasatch
Region V – Uintah, Duchesne, and Daggett
Region VI – Juab, Millard, Beaver, Iron, and Washington
Region VII – Sevier, Piute, Garfield, Kane, and Sanpete
Region VIII – Carbon, Emery, Wayne, Grand, and San Juan

PHASE I – DISTRIBUTION AND AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS

Region I. The Counties of Box Elder, Cache, and Rich have shown a gradual but steady increase in drug use over the past three years. In 1967, there were approximately 160 known drug users attending Utah State University.[1] Today, in Region I, there are at least 1,000 drug experimenters – 750 of which are students – in the city of Logan.[2] Experience indicates that a more detailed and professional survey would bring to the surface more expansive figures.

Drug experimentation itself has changed during that period of time so that now LSD and the amphetamines are being tried along with marijuana.[3] A good indicator of this change can be found in the increased number of drug samples sent to the State Laboratory for analysis by the Logan area law enforcement personnel.[4] Surveys of Region I high schools indicate a 2 percent usage of marijuana and LSD[5] while personal interviews with female students reveal that they know sophomores,juniors and seniors taking these drugs.[6] A survey of law enforcement agencies reveals that in the more rural areas, they have fewer cases of drug use, with marijuana being the main problem.[7] The heavily populated areas reveal pronounced presence of marijuana and the amphetamines with LSD, hashish, and opium being more recent corrupters of the youth.[8] The reported use of these drugs by law enforcement officers is substantiated by surveys made in the high schools. Marijuana and speed seem to be the most abused drugs in Region I schools. Community Mental Health Centers and County Medical Associations in this area not only encounter drug abuse, but find it increasing with many kinds of drugs being abused, some of which they have never seen before.[9]

---

[1] Dr. Claude Burtenshaw, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, pp. 125-126.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 133.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 127.
Dr. Sterling Gerber, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VIII, p. 75.

[4] Mr. Wilford Leiber, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 34.

[5] *High School Survey* (Appendix as found in this report).

[6] Miss Rebecca Olsen, *Inter-Committee Report No. 14.*

[7] *Law Enforcement Survey*, (Appendix as found in this report).

[8] *Ibid.*

Drugs are easy to locate and purchase.[10] It is apparent that in these particular counties, noted for an air of conservativeness, there does exist a growing drug abuse problem with all the earmarks of remaining on the scene for some time.

Region II. Davis, Weber, and Morgan Counties have a real problem in their high schools.[11] Surveys indicate a very high percentage of young people between the ages of 17 and 28 years who are drug users.[12] The growth of drug use in this area is demonstrated by the increased number of drug samples sent to the State Laboratory for analysis.[13] In 1962, the Assistant State Chemist analyzed only eight samples of drugs brought in by law enforcement people. This had increased in 1968 to 467 samples, of which marijuana accounted for 262; the rest were other types of drugs. At the close of the first six-month period of this year, he had already taken in samples equivalent to the total number handled in 1968.

Ogden High School, in a metropolitan area, has one of the lowest percentages of use of LSD, while Morgan High School, just over the mountains in a rural area, has one of the highest percentage of LSD use.[14] Marijuana is readily available to Region II students, but speed is a little more difficult to obtain. While LSD is even harder to get, it still remains in the hands of from 2 to 13 percent of students in the areas high schools.[15]

Law enforcement people indicate a slight increase in drug use in the Roy area, whereas Layton indicates that LSD, barbiturates, and amphetamines have appeared this year for the first time. In 1962 Layton had two drug cases; one each in 1963, 1964, and 1965; none in 1966; and two in 1967. In 1968, they had 250 names turned over for investigation and 13 cases processed for possession, use, or sale. For the first six months of 1969, there were 5 new cases and 71 names turned over for investigation. The pattern appeared to be similar throughout the area.[16] Only one Medical or Mental Health Center reported from this area and their indication was that amphetamines, glue sniffing, and barbiturates were on the increase. As to the total expected increase of drug use, they were not quite certain.[17] Drugs are readily available to the students, with marijuana being the easiest to obtain and speed and LSD being next in line.[18]

Region III. Salt Lake, Tooele, and Summit Counties show a marked change from the "flower children" or "flower hippie" types of a few years ago. Their place has been assumed by the more gangster-type drug abuser – the abrasive, more volatile youth. The young users are becoming more hostile and belligerent and they are carrying weapons. This has been due perhaps to the increased use of harder drugs – amphetamines, barbiturates,and speed.[19]

---

[9] *Mental/Medical Survey*

[10] Gerber, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, p. 69.

[11] Mr. Hal Adair, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 84.

[12] *Ibid.*, p. 85.

[13] Leiber, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

[14] High School Survey, *loc. cit.*

[15] *Ibid.*

[16] Law Enforcement Survey, *loc. cit.*

[17] Medical/Mental Health Survey, *loc. cit.*

[18] High School Survey, *loc. cit.*

The statement that drug abuse is becoming more widespread is made with some reservation, but some agencies have started to lose count of the growing numbers of young people getting into trouble from the abuse of drugs. The Salt Lake County Detention Center rarely saw a drug user prior to 1966. In 1968, there were 58 cases on record and now they cannot keep an accurate assessment of the numbers entering the Center.

Arrests in Salt Lake City in 1968 were almost four times those of 1967 and the picture is not softening. The use of drugs begins with the ten-year-old glue, paint, gas, and spray sniffers while 10 percent of persons between fifteen and thirty years of age are habitual users of drugs. These drugs are listed in police records as: amphetamines; barbiturates (Methadrine, Dexedrine and Seconal being the leaders of these two groups); morphine, opium, heroin, cocaine; LSD, DMT, STP, peyote, hashish, marijuana, and other drugs.[20]

One drug user testifying to the Committee stated she started on drugs in the eighth grade, ran away to Haight-Ashbury at fourteen and has taken all manner of pep pills and depressants, speed sometimes three times a day, and as many as thirty pep pills per day. Her own estimate was that 300 of the 2,000 students at her school in Salt Lake took drugs every day; others used them once or twice a week and a few on weekends only. In one week, she knew of 3,000 pep pills going around the school, and she was a pusher on occasion. Her involvement with drugs led her to two drug culture churches – the Rainbow and Satanic – both having the use of drugs as their purpose for existing, and both using drugs in their services.[21]

If marijuana is included in a survey, then it can be said that no junior or senior high school in Salt Lake County has not had drugs. The age is lowering when arrests can be made in the sixth grade, and youngsters purportedly not on drugs keep popping up in pads where all manner of drugs are found, especially speed. The County Sheriff's Office is currently making one arrest a day. This is up 20 percent from last year.[22] The Assistant State Chemist analyzed 467 samples of drugs last year with 27 percent from Salt Lake City.[23] Five years ago there was hardly a teenager in one hospital's psychiatric ward; now there are four to eight of them in a thirty-bed unit. Drug abuse is seldom given as the reason for admission, since families and patients do not want anyone to know of their drug problem. This secrecy, on the part of those who should be most anxious to do something about it, only increases the difficulty of drug abuse control.[24]

Obvious indications of the steady increase in drug abuse, despite public apathy, are the 148 drug cases that appeared before the courts in Salt Lake City during 1968 and the 162 cases already in the courts from January 1 to May 31, 1969.[25]

In Salt Lake County there were only three high schools which reported a 3 percent or lower use of marijuana, speed, glue, and LSD. Nine others varied from a low of 6 percent to a high of 19 percent involvement with these drugs. Tooele and Summit Counties reported 3 percent involvement or lower, with the exception of Park City which reported a 19 percent use of marijuana. South High School in Salt Lake City was peculiar in its reported 3 percent student use of LSD and no other involvement.[26]

---

[19] M.J. Brophy, *Minutes*, (May 5th General Committee Meeting). John McNamara, *Ibid.*

[20] Capt. Calvin Whitehead, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, pp. 63-64.

[21] Sue, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 106.

[22] Lt. Darrell Brady, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, pp. 22-23.

[23] Leiber, *op. cit.*, p. 24, 27.

[24] Dr. Robert C. Mohr, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 48.

[25] Dan S. Bushnell, (survey of court records).

Dealing with the drug problem appears to be inevitable for educators in the junior high schools. One educator predicted that high school surveys would show that as many as 30 percent of high school children have used drugs, but cautioned that a survey indicating this would be misleading because it would include many who have used drugs only once or twice out of curiosity.[27] Law enforcement personnel maintain that the drug situation is increasing along with the types of drugs involved.[28] But the Medical Association and Mental Health Centers who have responded to questionnaires do not bear this out.[29]

Drug users have informed the Committee that main drop areas for drugs around a Salt Lake high school include such places as hippie shops, cafe rest rooms, public transportation facilities, lockers in schools, and parks and public recreation areas. Underground newspapers and radio stations put out codes in their advertising and record requests so that young people will know where, when, and how to pick up drug supplies. Some disc jockeys are in on the parley, while others are misled or totally ignorant of what the requests mean to their listeners. Drug users know of doctors currently in practice who keep them supplied.[30] Marijuana is accessible today to almost anyone who wants it. Not only are there clandestine laboratories producing drugs in the area, but also they are exporting them, making Salt Lake City a distribution point which is quite well known among the drug people.[31] Drugs can be purchased on the University of Utah campus and the Huddle was a well known rendevous for these people before the administration tightened up.[32]

There appears to be an attitude of general apathy on the part of many people who choose to ignore the drug problem or to deny its existence. It might be very revealing to such individuals if they were to discuss it with young users, pushers, or dealers. They would find that "dope" is readily available to juveniles in the Salt Lake area.[33]

A young Idaho runaway arrived in Salt Lake and headed for Sugar House Park. He had never been in the park before, but fifteen minutes after he entered the park he had LSD sold to him by a complete stranger. The Salt Lake County Detention Center sent him home by bus. Transient youth from surrounding states are finding homes and drug sources in the Salt Lake area.[34]

The drug problem has grown to the point that burglaries of stores and doctors' cars are on the increase, as are prowls at the back of hospitals in a search for used needles. Junior high school students use lunch money to buy their marijuana and pills, often from high school brothers and sisters. The high school students, in turn, buy drugs from the college students, who in turn get them from pushers in California and other outside and inside sources. The users protect the pushers and even reformed users maintain silence concerning their former suppliers. Although much of the dope is produced here, there is far more being brought in.[35]

---

[26] High School Survey, *loc. cit.*

[27] Dr. Reed Call, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VII, p. 29.

[28] Law Enforcement Survey, *loc. cit.*

[29] Medical/Mental Survey, *loc. cit.*

[30] Sue, *loc. cit.*

[31] Chief Dewey Fillis, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 58.

[32] Dan Waters, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 181.

[33] Brophy, *loc. cit.*

[34] McNamara, *loc. cit.*

Region IV. The Committee obtained very little information from the hearings on Utah and Wasatch Counties. Provo had no arrests for drug problems prior to 1968. In 1968 there were 38 arrests and, in the first six months of 1969, there have been 20 cases. Where marijuana predominated before, they now have LSD, speed, hashish, amphetamines, and the barbiturates. Orem had a similar increase on a reduced scale. Junior high school students in the area use drugs to feel big and high school sophomore students are the prevalent users of drugs.[36] At Brigham Young University, in 1968, cases were investigated which involved all of the drugs noted for the Provo area and included codeine, mescaline, and Ritalin.[37]

Region V. The drug problem is in its very early stages in Uintah, Duchesne, and Daggett Counties. The number of secondary age children who have, to some extent, used drugs would seem to be about 6 percent or less in the area, although 15 percent of Tabiona High students reported glue sniffing.

The majority of juvenile referrals are ages 14 to 16, with a decrease in the number at ages 17 to 18 and an increase again (the more hard core users) from 19 into young adulthood. The drugs being used are Methadrine, Seconal, barbiturates, marijuana, glue, paint thinner, gasoline, and (in a few cases) LSD. There is also use of peyote by the Indians.[38] Most law enforcement agencies in the area feel there is no need to worry about an increase, and this opinion seems to be supported by Medical and Mental Health Centers.[39]

Region VI. Juab, Millard, Beaver, Iron, and Washington Counties appear to have more of a problem. The Sheriff of Iron County, after consulting with his counterparts in the other counties, believes that drug abuse is becoming one of their largest problems. In the three years prior to 1969, there were only 20 arrests in this whole area for possession of marijuana. They are now contending with pep pills, barbiturates, LSD, and Sodium Seconal. Most of the arrests are in Cedar City and St. George with the largest percentage in high schools and colleges. The users range in age from 17 to 25 and, of those arrested, 75 percent are from out of state.[40] An increased number of drug samples from Cedar City are finding their way to the State Chemist for analysis, mostly marijuana plants.[41]

The High School Survey indicates a low percentage of drug use in Fillmore while Delta, in the same county (Millard), shows a high percentage of use. Dixie High School indicates a low percentage of use of one drug while Hurricane, in the same county (Washington), has a high percentage use of two. Cedar City, a college town, has a low percentage of use of one drug, but Parawan, in the same county (Iron), has a high percentage of use of another. This can only lead to the speculation that there exists a lot of experimenting, but more importantly, that some drugs are more available in some areas than others.[42] Medical and Mental Health Centers in Region VI do not anticipate any surge in the increase of drug use, due probably to the inaccessibility of drugs and the necessity to bring them in through the mail.[43]

---

[35] Brady, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

[36] Olsen, *loc. cit.*

[37] Law Enforcement Survey, *loc. cit.*

[38] Tom Freestone, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 46.

[39] Law, Medical/Mental Surveys, *loc. cit.*

[40] Ira Schoppman, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 28.

[41] Leiber, *op. cit.*, pp. 34-35.

[42] Law Enforcement Survey, *loc. cit.*

Region VII. Sevier, Piute, Garfield, Kane, and Sanpete Counties were mentioned very little in the hearings. Law enforcement agencies and Medical and Mental Health Centers all seem to indicate very little happening and no great increase expected. Students seem to know who use drugs and that the problem exists in their schools, with pot parties being held and even some of the stronger drugs being used. One high school – Kanab High – reported 17 percent use of marijuana and 22 percent use of glue (highest percentage in the state).

Region VIII. Carbon, Emery, Wayne, Grand, and San Juan Counties have a significant drug use problem. The Sheriff of Carbon County started to document drug use two years ago and assembled 46 names of drug users in his county. He personally interviewed all of them. All but one admitted using marijuana and many admitted using LSD and speed. They apparently progressed from marijuana to the other drugs. The Sheriff now has personal knowledge of fifty users in the county and believes the real figure is double that number with 5 percent of high school and 7 percent of college students using drugs. Six users have been sent to the State Hospital and local doctors would like to see more sent there for treatment. The Sheriff stated that there is a tendency on the part of local mayors and county commissioners to "sweep the whole thing under the rug."[44] Most of the Region VIII school students report a 23 percent use of marijuana, LSD, speed, and glue. There were five high schools reporting 11-19 percent use of the four main drugs.[45] Medical and Mental Health Centers did not respond as to whether they anticipated an increase in drug use.[46]

The Sheriff of Carbon County identified the main drug pusher as a "queen bee" in Salt Lake City. She was furnishing most of the marijuana for Carbon County. She promised to quit the drugs, is now back on them, but does not supply his county any longer. To his knowledge the young people are going to Grand Junction, Colorado, for their supply.

Statewide. Statewide information regarding the distribution and availability of drugs led the Committee to the State Industrial School, State Prison, State Hospital and to interviews with public officials. At the Youth Center at the State Hospital in Provo there has been a 300 percent increase in drug users admitted over the last two years. Before that time their entry was rare; now most of the staff time is devoted to drug users' problems. During the two weeks before the hearings involving the Hospital, they admitted 14 cases. They receive the serious cases, rather than the experimenter, and their ages range from 14 to 35. The results of drug use among these patients include a half-dozen teenagers who have suffered irreparable brain damage and others who have become psychotic from use of LSD.[47]

In the last four or five years at the State Prison, drug abusers have gone from 1.7 to 5 percent which includes everything from glue to hard narcotics and an age range from 17 to 35. They do have a rehabilitation program of sorts which enrolls some 27 members. The Committee investigated the efforts of this group and found the program very ineffective. They are to be commended for at least trying to do something. The Warden estimated that 25 percent of the prisoners have used, or are using, drugs, and that drugs are avilable at the prison according to the ingenuity of those bringing them into the grounds and buildings.[48]

---

[43] Medical/Mental Health Survey, *loc. cit.*
Schopman, *op. cit.*, p. 29.
Alan, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 167.

[44] Sherrif Passic, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 102.

[45] High School Survey, *loc. cit.*

[46] Medical/Mental Survey, *loc. cit.*

[47] Lynn Searle, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 8.

At the State Industrial School 65-75 percent of the youngsters have been involved with drug use and, of those, 30 percent represented a major involvement.[49]

Figures presented to the Committee from Wilford Leiber, Assistant State Chemist, indicate a growing and more professional surge in drug production and distribution. Of all samples sent to his laboratory for analysis, 27 percent are from Salt Lake City. Of the 467 samples submitted last year, 192 were from elsewhere in the state. During the first six months of this year, 296 samples were sent from outside Salt Lake. Formerly he spent only 2 percent of his time on this type of problem; now he has 98 percent involvement. The chief item sent to his laboratory is still marijuana with very few opiates. LSD used to come in on sugar cubes and aspirin; now well-made tablets come in with emulsifiers which block his analysis. A good trip for the user taking LSD requires only 150 micrograms; some samples they now receive contain 1,000 to 1,500 micrograms. The trend is to stronger drugs.[50]

William T. Thurman, United States Attorney, informed the Committee that they had ten drug charges in the District of Utah last year. The first six months of this year they had twenty charges. The average age was 25 with less than half of the cases under 21 years of age. The charges against these people were for pushing, importing, and distribution. He reported that, in 1967-68, a wide use of stimulants and depressants began to emerge, along with LSD and marijuana. He also confirmed the Committee's understanding that clandestine laboratories operate in the state, producing mainly stimulants and depressants. "Shooting galleries" are established where the user can go to a certain address, pay his fee, and obtain his shot on the premises. Thus the pusher can detect the police undercover agent and the tendency for anyone to inform.[51]

The extent of drug abuse and its continuing impact on the community is felt within the Standards and Training Department of the Utah Highway Patrol and in the offices of the State Board of Education. Ralph H. Jones, Director of the Standards and Training Department stated that three years ago narcotics and drug abuse were not key items in police training. They have now become key items.[52]

Robert L. Leake, Specialist for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation for the State Board of Education outlined the growth in curriculum and instruction on the subject of drugs and their effects. In 1967, upon a request by the Salt Lake County Sheriff's office and the City Police, the program of instruction on drug abuse was strengthened. Now, due to statewide community concern, there have been many requests to help in rural areas with drug education programs and to conduct meetings under PTA sponsorship.

Surveys to assess the full strength and extent of drug abuse which were undertaken by the Committee and used in Phase I of the report covered:

1. Law Enforcement.

   Questions asked were concerned with the following:

      Data concerning drug use, possession, or sale in 1968 and in the two previous years

---

[48] Warden John Turner, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 153.

[49] Joe L. Millard, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VIII, p. 85.

[50] Leiber, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

[51] William T. Thurman, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 68.

[52] Ralph H. Jones, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 117.

Cases investigated and presently under scrutiny to date (June 1969)

Kinds of illegal drugs and narcotics involved in these investigations

Comparison of these to previous years and trends noted

Types of drugs noticed first in 1968 and again in 1969

2. Community Mental Health Centers and County Medical Associations
   Questions were related to the following:
   - Whether they were encountering drug abuse
   - If the problem was increasing
   - What statistical records they could provide
   - What drugs were being abused
3. High School Student Survey
4. College Survey
5. High School Dropout Survey

Under contract with the Governor's Committee, a survey was made by the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of all high schools in the state. This survey was tabulated by school districts, not by counties.

Tabulations and graphs from this survey which are pertinent to Phase I of the Committee's report on *Extent* are outlined below. All refer to the high school student survey in the Appendix, pages 53-112. This information is taken from the total report submitted with Section II.

TABLE VI – (Appendix, page 73) This table lists by code number all the high schools in the state reporting usages of 3 percent or below of the four drugs included in the questionnaire – marijuana, speed, LSD, and glue.

TABLE VII – (Appendix, page 74) This table lists by code number all high schools reporting high usages of the four drugs (marijuana 16-19 percent). It should be noted that any student body coming in between these two tables will show on neither one. Both Tables VI and VII deal with individual schools and their percentages. Indentical *percentages* may represent widely different *numbers* of drug users, according to the school's population. Thus, five of the six Granite District high schools (all except Granger High) appear on Table VII. Appendix A, page 107, shows total *numbers* of users from Granite District as 1,324 using marijuana, 626 glue, 1,084 speed and 600 LSD. Granger High has 1,600 students, so some deduction must be made from these figures. By contrast, Green River High School shows, on Table VII, the highest percentage of use of speed in the state and substantial percentages of use of marijuana and LSD. Numerically however, the entire Emery District has only 23 marijuana users, 26 glue, 22 speed, and 11 LSD. From these must be subtracted the few users at Emery County High School at Castle Dale.

Figure 3 – (Appendix, page 72) Figure 3 differentiates in graph form the Wasatch Front (Nebo to Weber Districts) from the rest of the state in use of drugs one or more times.

TABLE XIII – (Appendix, page 96) This table compares the Wasatch Front with the rest of the state in usage of combinations of two and three drugs. This is further broken down bv numbers, percentages, and sex.

TABLE XV – (Appendix, page 102) This table compares the Wasatch Front with the rest of the state in terms of known availability of the four drugs by numbers, percentages, and sex.

APPENDIX A – (Appendix to the high school study, Appendix, page 107) This table compares the Wasatch Front with the rest of the state for drug usage by number, percentages, and sex. Figure 3 (Appendix, page 72) makes a comparison in terms of drug usage one or more times. Following are the total figures for the four drugs:

	WASATCH FRONT	*REST OF STATE*
Marijuana	13.7%	8.99%
Speed	10.91	8.65
LSD	6.1	3.76
Glue	7.02	7.57

Noteworthy is the surprisingly small difference between the two areas.

Drugs are known to be available by substantially large numbers of students in every one of the 36 districts surveyed. This is brought out by TABLE XV (Appendix, page 102); marijuana is the most available, followed by speed, and then LSD. Males almost invariably know more about drugs than females with the exception of Wayne District, where the figures for the girls are all higher than for the boys.

Without question, the distribution of drug abuse is statewide. Not one of the 36 districts covered by the high school survey showed no use of drugs.[53] There are some discrepancies between the results from the Law Enforcement Survey, the Mental/Medical Association Survey, and the hearings on one hand, and the high school survey on the other. The Salt Lake County Medical Society reported no cases, even though the area had four times as many arrests in 1968 as in 1967, and in 1969, arrests are 20 percent above 1968.

There is a regional variation in the drugs being used. Marijuana is universal, but glue centers largely in Regions VI, VII, VIII. The Wasatch Front has a high concentration of use of LSD, but there is no regional concentration of use of speed. Narcotics are mentioned as isolated cases in Regions II, III, and IV.

Availability reports from sources other than the high school survey implicate college campuses, students, and specific sources of supply.

The universality and surprisingly high percentage of knowledge of drug availability among students is shown in TABLE XIV (Appendix, page 99).

PHASE II – EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE

The Committee sought to tap every available information source in their analysis of the extent of drug abuse. The picture of illegal drug use that emerged showed tremendous increases in the use during the recent twenty-four to thirty-six month period. Information gathered from open and closed hearings was substantiated by the various surveys conducted by the Committee. In general, the Committee noted that drug abuse throughout the state was far more extensive than prior knowledge had led them to believe.

Estimates given by school officials and law enforcement agencies placed drug use in schools as high as 30 percent of the student body.[1] Known drug users, however, testified to the Committee that, in their opinion, 30 to 50 percent of school age youth were using illegal drugs.[2] A prominent psychiatrist testifying to the Committee supported these statements by saying, "... there has been a fantastic increase in drug use among young people." [3]

This increase is clearly shown by a survey taken of Salt Lake City schools in the spring of 1968 and repeated in the spring of 1969. Last year the survey covered 4, 145 students at East, Highland, West, and South High Schools. The responses of the students at that time and again this year to the question, "I have used . . .", showed these figures:

---

[53] High School Survey, *loc. cit.*

[1] Dr. Reed Call, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. VII, p. 17.

[2] Testimony of drug users, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. I, p. 103, 140, 167.

[3] Dr. Robert C. Mohr, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. IX, p. 44.

	1968	1969	
marijuana	11.2%	17.05%	(increase of 5.85%)
amphetamines	6.7	11.60	(increase of 4.9%)
LSD	3.0	8.78	(increase of 5.78%)
glue sniffing	9.3	6.81	(decrease of 2.49%)

The figures indicate that young people have graduated from the less thrilling glue sniffing to the more exhilarating drugs. Although the survey covered the same schools both years, it covered different groups, but essentially the same types, of students.[4]

There has been a 300 percent increase in the past two years in drug abuse admissions at the State Hospital.[5] In the past three years sentences for drug offenses increased at the State Prison from 1.5 to 5 percent.[6]

Drug samples sent to the State Chemist for analysis have increased 54 percent over last year.[7] In 1967, the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office investigated 77 drug cases. This figure jumped to 185 in 1968 and to 152 for the first six months of 1969. In 1969, the Salt Lake City Police Department had an increase of four times the number of cases it had in 1968.[8] Law enforcement agencies reported similar increases throughout the state with a few rural areas reporting little or no significant change in the number of such cases. The Ogden Police Department reported five drug cases in 1967, 30 in 1968, and in the first six months of 1969, there were 20 cases.[9]

A survey was made of college students throughout the state, but it produced little significant data and did not present the drug situation among the students as fully as anticipated by the Committee. The survey was conducted through the mail to home addresses of students after the close of the academic year. This produced disproportionate responses from the students according to their class level, out of state residence, sex, and (most important) their marital status. It seems that the responses to the survey covered the most stable portion of the student body – the married, postgraduate student living off the campus.

Married students comprised 55.5 percent of the survey responses at the University of Utah and 34.2 percent at Utah State University. Clearly, the younger age groups which tend to become more directly involved with drugs were not represented adequately in the survey. Surprisingly enough, out of this survey of the campuses' most stable groups, 8.1 percent reported they had used marijuana one or more times.[10]

Information given to the Committee in their hearings makes this particular survey appear unreliable to some degree. Law enforcement officials in cities where colleges are located estimated drug usage by students on campus to range as high as 25 percent on marijuana and indicated that the use of drugs was concentrated around the campus.[11] The greatest problem area, however, is still in the high schools and the age of drug users is lowering.[12]

---

[4] Marvin L. Pugh, *Salt Lake High School Survey*, (Spring 1968, published in Deseret News). *High School Survey*, (May, 1969, Governor's Advisory Committee and State Board of Education).

[5] Lynn Searle, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 16.

[6] Warden John Turner, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 153.

[7] Wilford Leiber, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 27.

[8] Capt. Calvin Whitehead, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 74.

[9] Law Enforcement Survey (as found in the appendix of this report).

[10] College Survey

PHASE III – CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG USERS

The complex interactions of individuals with the factors in their environment make it difficult to pinpoint characteristics of drug users. The impressions made upon Committee members during the past months of hearings and research have led them to believe that some characteristics can be identified as prevalent. Recognizing that the drug scene and the drug user are changing, the Committee has categorized some characteristics of the drug user which the study has revealed.

AGE. In 1963, the greatest concentration of drug use was in the 18 to 30 age group with the clear intimation that use was shifting to both younger and older groups.[1] The Committee has discovered, while researching the drug problem throughout the state, that drug abusers from ages 13 to 35 now predominate in the state and in the nation. There are also the fringe groups that range below 13 and over 35, and those under 13 are increasing in numbers. Drug abusers referred by the courts to the Youth Section of the State Hospital are usually between 14 and 35 years of age.[2] Even in the rural areas of Utah, particularly in the Uintah Basin, there is a greater incidence of drug use among the 14 to 16 year age group and others ranging into the young adult group.[3] In Salt Lake City, of all the young people between the ages of 15 and 30, it is estimated that 10 percent are involved in drug abuse. This is an estimate of *habitual users* only and does not reflect the experimenter or the occasional apprehending of children as young as 10 years old.[4]

Although there is a problem among the college level group, the greater part of drug abuse problems occurs within the range below 17 years.[5] The intimation made in 1963 concerning the lowering of age of drug users is further reflected by the number of junior high school students being referred to law enforcement. Arrests have been made even in the sixth grade for possession of marijuana.[6] Five years ago the presence of a teenager in psychiatric wards was rare; today, there will be five to eight teenagers in a thirty-bed psychiatric ward, suffering from drug-related problems.[7] The Committee noted that five percent of high school students and seven percent of college students in rural Carbon County are drug users.[8]

---

[11] Sheriff Ira Schopman, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 30.
Sheriff Albert Passic, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 89.

[12] Dean Burtenshaw, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 125.
Sgt. Hal Adair, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 93.
Passic, *loc. cit.*

[1] The President's *Task Force Report*, Narcotics and Drug Abuse. (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1967.) p. 24.

[2] Dr. Eugene Faux, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 7.

[3] Tom Freestone, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 46.

[4] Whitehead, *op. cit.*, p. 62.

[5] Adair, *op. cit.*, p. 92.

[6] Lt. Darrell Brady, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 5.

[7] Mohr, *op. cit.*, p. 48.

Witnesses called before the Committee, who had been or were still on drugs, testified that they started before they were 18 and the ages at the onset of their drug use varied from 13 to 23.[9]

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS. Several years ago one could predict that hallucinogenic drugs might be used by a limited and elite group of people – intellectuals, research workers, artists, professionals, communications personnel, and friends of these people. This is no longer true. The hallucinogens are now being used by any group or person that can obtain them, making the pattern of change complete.[10] Why people use the drugs they do is strictly up for conjecture; there seem to be no clear cut reasons.[11] Economic status is no deterrent to obtaining drugs and youngsters of all economic levels are involved. However, the type of drug abused is sometimes dictated by the availability of funds to purchase such a drug.[12]

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS. The drug user often does not enjoy a happy home life and the gulf between him and his family or parents widens as his habit increases. Drug use is not a sudden explosive affair, but may be ignored by parents over a period of time as though it did not exist. Youngsters, accept this as a permissive attitude. Family indifference and poorly defined family standards are significant factors, but it remains difficult to ascertain whether drug participation comes as a result of the family breakdown, or family relationships suffer as a result of drug use.[13]

Parents are often ignorant of drug facts and do not inform their youngsters of this disruptive menace to family life.[14] Some parents lack the interest involved in solving the problem.[15] Apathy in the home led many young people to experiment with drugs. Continued lack of interest in what they were doing created a more serious affiliation with drug abuse and increased family difficulty.

SCHOLASTIC-INTELLECTUAL IMPLICATIONS. It is frequently the more intelligent and inquisitive youngster who becomes involved with drugs.[16] After he begins using drugs, his grades drop, either because of what the drugs do to him mentally and physically or because of the gradual loss of interest in school and increased interest in the drug scene.[17] There are a few exceptions to the usual decline of a student's grade point average, but not many.[18] The drug user becomes a dropout from home, school, and society, except where he has learned to control his use of drugs.[19] The drug abuser loses his competitive spirit and his need to excel is destroyed.[20] He soon becomes content with what is, rather than what can be or ought to be.

---

[8] Passic, *loc. cit.*

[9] Youth witnesses, *Committee Hearings,* (users and ex-users)

[10] *Task Force Report,* loc. cit.

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] Faux, *op. cit.,* p. 7.

[13] Freestone, *op. cit.,* p. 47.

[14] Adair, *op. cit.,* p. 101.

[15] Brady, *op. cit.,* p. 8.

[16] Mohr, *op. cit.,* p. 44.

[17] Sue, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. I, p. 112.

[18] Carol, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. IX, p. 125-126.

[19] Dave & Dan, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. IX, p. 155.

[20] Dr. Lincoln Clark, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. IX, pp. 2-23.

SUB-CULTURES. Many drug users do not affiliate themselves with a cult or movement, but the drug culture does produce many sub-cultures on its own. Drugs and their use become the symbol of several sub-groups along with hard rock music and long hair.[21]

Drug users tend to associate with other drug users and are left fairly free and alone by their other classmates to practice their use of drugs. Their contemporaries in school seldom interfere with them and hence, their actions are, in a sense, silently condoned by those who do not use drugs. Drug users prefer to be by themselves in a contemplative manner while using certain drugs, but will associate in small groups while under the influence of others.[22]

Not all people on drugs associate with sub-culture groups, but on the other hand, the groups with whom they do associate give cause for alarm, not only in the numbers involved, but in the practices of the participants as well.[23]

The Committee heard from more than one witness who was militantly vocal against the "establishment" and "straight society". Other users frankly admitted they started on drugs out of curiosity, peer group pressures, and other such motivations. Thrills and kicks, escape from reality, rebellion, and other factors are involved in going on drugs, but there exist few, if any, motivational factors for the drug user to seek treatment. They consider the drug a source of pleasure and have no desire to be rid of that pleasure.[24] The user has a crusader's zeal to proselyte among his peer group as he is so enthralled with the drugs that he wishes everyone to participate in such pleasures.[25]

PHASE IV – RISKS AND CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG USE

Section I of this report details certain known effects of drugs. Controversy rages over specific problems arising from the use of drugs. A good example of such controversy is the question of whether or not a person will start on one drug and progress to another and more harmful drug. Following are findings in regard to this question and others drawn from evidence and reports to the Committee.

1. Most, if not all, drug users begin with a "soft" drug and eventually progress to the "hard" drugs because of their increased drug tolerance or because of a desire for greater thrills, for escape from depression, or for experimentation.[1]
2. Most drug users become involved in the use of more than one drug at a time.[2]
3. Files in the Federal Rehabilitation Center at Fort Lexington show that 78 percent of those being treated for drug offenses started on marijuana.[3]
4. Of every 10 heroin users, 9 started on marijuana.[4]

---

[21] *Ibid.*

[22] Joe Gee, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 72.

[23] Sue, *op. cit.*, p. 111.

[24] Clark, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

[25] Joel L. Millard, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VIII., p. 94.

[1] Sheriff Ira Schopman, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 36.

[2] Capt. Calvin Whitehead, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 67

[3] Sgt. Hal Adair, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 87.

[4] *Ibid.*

5. In a rural area of the state, 100 percent of the drug users investigated by law enforcement agencies progressed from marijuana to LSD.[5]
6. Many users report that they have tried to quit using drugs, but to no avail – most have found quitting impossible.[6] Some have been able to quit, but with great difficulty.[7] Adverse effects on mental, emotional, and physical well-being were reported in many instances.
7. Numerous teenagers in Utah have suffered irreparable brain damage attributed mostly to use of LSD. These people have a definite deterioration of mental capacity.[8]
8. Intellectual capability decreases and other serious psychological effects occur.[9] The user's ability to maintain sequence of thought becomes impaired.[10]
9. Hepatitis is a serious hazard to the drug user because of unsanitary practicles and implements. Other diseases also become prevalent and suicides are more frequent with this group than any other.[11]
10. The general health of the user deteriorates, often to a shocking degree. His reflexes are retarded. His attention to grooming and appearance decreases. He becomes so neglectful of his person that food and nourishment are often replaced with drugs. Infection becomes rampant and, with communal living, the hazards of disease increase. It becomes a major health problem – one that has a self-destruction tendency.[12]
11. From the standpoint of American society the most frightening implication of drug use is the destruction of individual initiative. After a long history of drug abuse, these people know very little of work patterns or social responsibility. Their creative and productive output is lost to society.[13] They are under the false impression that they have a great contribution to make, according to their new outlook from the drug society. What they endeavor to do, however, is attack a system which is in opposition to the warped sense of values which they have derived from a false sense of reality.
12. Morals deteriorate rapidly until a sense of morality is almost non-existent. The destruction of family relationships is inevitable under drug abuse conditions.[14]
13. The crime rate increases and the age of such offenders becomes much younger. Their drug habit must be supported one way or another. Robbing drug stores becomes one source of supply.[15] Stealing cars and other private property becomes necessary to finance a burgeoning habit, and the innate aversion to such an act becomes less and less important.[16] The threat of punishment poses no threat to the user and seems not to deter him very much either from using drugs or from breaking the law.

---

[5] Sheriff Albert Passic, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 92.

[6] Rennie, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. III, p. 100.

[7] Loren and Carol, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 129.

[8] Lynne Searle, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, pp. 3-26.

[9] Dr. Robert C. Mohr, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 46.

[10] Dr. Lincoln Clark, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, pp. 2-33.

[11] Mohr, *op. cit.*, p. 54.

[12] *Ibid.*

[13] Searle, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

[14] Whitehead, *op. cit.*, p. 66.

[15] Rennie, *op. cit.*, p. 105.

[16] Joel Millar, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VIII, p. 36.

Police records are earned at an early age and do not seem serious to the offender.[17]

Risks and consequences of drug use do not seem to deter the drug offender from doing exactly as he pleases. There has been no effective means to date of educating him to the dangers of drug use, or of overcoming his disregard of authority and his rebellion against law enforcement. It has become a matter of pride to be "busted" and a sentence is merely an inconvenience or temporary halt to his activities.

PHASE V – RESPONSE TO LEGAL AND OTHER CONTROLS

The nation as a whole responded to the rising demands of the public and the increased abuse of drugs by drafting legal controls for the users and pushers of such drugs. The controls varied according to the needs of each state and the requirements of federal programs, statutes, and policies. These efforts to curb the availability of drugs and thwart the users of illegal drugs have met with small success. An indication of the success is found in the availability of the drugs they sought to control. High school students in Utah report that 33.7 percent of them can obtain drugs quite readily, while 31.6 percent think they can do the same thing. Those students who do not know where to get drugs, if they want them, comprise 33.8 percent of the student population.[1]

Community leaders recognize the availability of drugs in schools, homes,[2] and even in correctional institutions.[3] The Committee views imposed controls in two ways.

1. The Supreme Court ruling concerning the use of peyote in the Four Corners area has achieved the desired effect. Peyote is being used, but only in religious rituals.[4] In many other cases, fear of the law and of the results of breaking the law, has curbed the abuse of drugs.[5]
2. Legal controls have not resulted in the desired effect in many instances.[6] There seems to be a generally negative attitude toward law enforcement and statutes surrounding drug abuse.[7]

Utah has a law requiring the schools to provide instruction regarding the harmful effects of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. Response to this required instruction is mixed as many teenagers look upon it as another form of control.[8] Formal education programs which provide factual information to the student can be helpful in working with the curious, the rebel, and the status seeker.[9] These people can be persuaded not to use drugs if given the facts.[10] However, it is possible for students to miss this instruction if they are able to, or inadvertently, change their class schedules. This may result in their receiving no instruction on drugs.[11]

---

[17] William Dale, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 8.

[1] *High School Survey*, Table XIV (as found in appendix of report)

[2] Chief Dewey Fillis, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 57.

[3] Warden John Turner, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 157.

[4] Tom Freestone, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 53.

[5] Sheriff Albert Passic, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 89.

[6] William Dale, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. III, p. 5.

[7] Dr. Sterling Gerber, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VIII, p. 72.

[8] Robert C. Leake, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VII, p. 50.

[9] Dr. Reed Call, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VII, p. 11.

[10] *Ibid.*, p. 12.

The student who is trying to escape from reality does not benefit from formal education in the classroom. He wants out of his misery.[12] A small measure of success with him can be found through individual counseling,[13] but counseling of these people can also be unsuccessful. This is the case in many schools. Granite High School tried counseling on a one-to-one basis and met with no success.[14] Some of these students would rather go to a teacher than to their counselor, as they have little regard for counselors.[15]

Junior high school students still remain a captive audience and group counseling is effective with them. These students are quite receptive to films and to visits by law enforcement personnel.[16] Talks by former drug users may be successful when properly managed, but their effectiveness is questioned.

Public information sources have attempted to present the facts on drugs to the public as accurately as possible, but the same cannot be said for a large group of entertainers and so-called intellectuals. In many cases, through their debates, sermons, lectures, recordings, stage shows, and other forms of communication, they have condoned or even praised the use of drugs.[17] What these people are saying tends to:

1. arouse curiosity along with controversy which did not appear in the minds of youth before
2. place school officials and law enforcement on the defensive, forcing them to discount the problem instead of dealing with it outright
3. force a decision in the minds of many parents and young people as to the use of drugs, which hasn't helped one way or the other in solving the problem.[18]

Claims made through the public media have caused some people to follow the drug culture and participate in drug use.[19] News media could prevent this situation by reporting only accurate and substantiated facts and by avoiding the lurid and the sensational.[20]

A problem involving parental attitude has continually plagued the Committee. Moral controls have usually been the province of the church and home and most young people refrain from the use of drugs because of these controls. Many others quit drugs because of the persistent reminders of their moral upbringing.[21]

Law enforcement has found it increasingly difficult to obtain the cooperation of many parents.[22] They seem to accept the behavior of their offspring and wish to keep the whole matter quiet. Young people are, therefore, left on their own without effective guidance from their homes. The drug user will, however, subject himself to the controls of the new sub-culture he has joined and, within this framework, he enjoys a new surge of aggressiveness. How he reacts to this new freedom and the multiple reasons surrounding his behavior, are topics for a whole new area of study. Suffice it to say that parents, in many instances, have not fully assumed their responsibilities for their children and have left them to the community, state, and nation to worry about and care for.

---

[11] Elaine Meppen, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. 7, pp. 70-71.

[12] Call, *op. cit.*, p. 13.
Meppen, *op. cit.*, p. 72.
Marvin Pugh, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. 7, p. 98.

[13] Report on the Status of Drug Education in the Salt Lake School system, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VII, pp. 126-136.

[14] Call, *op. cit.*, p. 14.

[15] Meppen, *op. cit.*, p. 86.

[16] Dr. Reed Call, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

[17] Lynn Searle, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 9.

[18] Freestone, *op. cit.*, p. 49.
Capt. Calvin Whitehead, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 68.

[19] Jim, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IX, p. 105.

[20] Hal Adair, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 88.

[21] Sue, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, pp. 105, 113.

---

[22] Whitehead, *op. cit.*, p. 25.
Loman Hitchings, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. III, p. 55.

SECTION III

DRUG TRAFFIC

There appear to exist, in the State of Utah, groups organized for the purpose of bringing in drugs and narcotics.[1] During the last two weeks of August, 1969, an ex-convict and two ex-drug users independently made reference, by name, to two individuals in Salt Lake City known to be part of the nationally organized "family". This information was given to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Salt Lake Office,for verification.

It was substantiated by the Bureau that both these men were linked with the traditionally known, organized "family", if not among the higher ups, at least as first or second lieutenants. One man was known to be dealing with drugs, prostitution, numbers, and hijacking.

There are also citizens in Utah, known as runners, who take airplanes and automobiles over state lines to procure soft and hard drugs. Drugs arrive in the state through the mail and through such centers as Dugway, where returning servicemen on occasion bring in quantities of drugs. Traffic between Mexico and Utah has increased considerably within recent months.[2]

Clandestine laboratories operate within the state for the production of LSD, speed, and the amphetamines. There is little supporting evidence that outside funds and personnel are behind these laboratories.[3]

Drug offenders not only break into pharmacies to steal drugs for their own use and for trafficking, but also steal prescription pads from medical practitioners' offices while they are there on the pretense of having medical checkups. They later use these pads to solicit their drugs at various pharmacies.[4] Obtaining information regarding these practices and the operations of organized groups is greatly hampered; there is only one state level drug investigator.[5]

The state so far has provided neither the manpower nor the finances to staff the sorely needed accountability programs.[6] It is also noted that in each instance, at the local, state and federal level, testimony proved to the Committee's satisfaction that there are insufficient law enforcement personnel to cope with the drug traffic and related drug abuse problems.[7]

---

[1] Dave Reynolds, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VI, p. 35.
John McNamara, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IV, p. 21, 22.
Mrs. Leonard Ralph, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IV, p. 21, 22.

[2] Reynolds, *op. cit.*, pp. 9-11.
Deen Eskridge, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VI, pp. 39, 47.
Chris Saiz, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VI, pp. 66-67.
Capt. Cal Whitehead, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 81.

[3] Reynolds, *op. cit.*, p. 12.
Saiz, *op. cit.*, p. 65.

[4] Reynolds, *op. cit.*, pp. 21, 29.
Whitehead, *op. cit.*, p. 81.
Lt. Hal Adair, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, pp. 96-97.

[5] Reynolds, *op. cit.*, pp. 18-19, 27.

[6] Reynolds, *op. cit.*, pp. 14-17.
Eskridge, *op. cit.*, p. 49.
Whitehead, *op. cit.*, pp. 22, 27.
Saiz, *op. cit.*, pp. 41, 44.

Rural areas of the state tend to receive their drugs through the mail. Larger centers have groups who pool their resources, go outside the state, and bring drugs back into the area. Salt Lake seems to be the distribution center for the rest of the state.[8]

Salt Lake has a Narcotics Division in its Police Department comprised of five men. One is assigned to the hard narcotics area, one to public information, and the others are assigned to the schools.[9]

Drug traffic, for the most part, occurs where it is least expected. Young people of this state literally have drugs at their fingertips as drugs are brought into schools during recess, lunch hours, and before and after school. Those who use drugs (and even many of those who do not use them) know when, where and how the drugs are available.[10] Individuals who are in a position to know what goes on in their community often claim that no drug abuse problem exists, but users and non-users of drugs can name restaurants, offices, homes, hippie shops, parks, and public facilities where drugs are purchased and distributed. Drug traffic occurs right on the streets yet, for the majority of the public, everything appears to be normal.[11] For this reason, most of the drug offenders look upon our "straight" society with contempt and ridicule for its unenforceable laws and its naivete.[12]

Traffic in drugs is not a respecter of age, class, economics, or humanity. There are groups of youngsters in junior high schools that not only use drugs, but push them as well.[13] Most of the users of marijuana seem to be pushers in order to insure a supply of their own.[14] These young people not only distribute the drugs, but educate their peers in the exact technique of use. Older adults often front for drug traffic.[15]

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS:

That the recommendations made in other sections of this report, as they relate to Statutes, Law Enforcement, and Education, be implemented as rapidly as possible. As these recommendations are initiated, the potential for organized crime to become more involved will decrease. It is also anticipated that illicit groups and organizations within the state will find it increasingly difficult to stay in operation.

---

[7] Eskridge, *op. cit.*, p. 37.
Reynolds, *op. cit.*, p. 72.

[8] Eskridge, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

[9] Whitehead, *op. cit.*, pp. 24, 33.

[10] Sue, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, pp. 104, 105. See also Table XV, *High School Survey*.

[11] Whitehead, *op. cit.*, p. 25.
Sue, *op. cit.*, pp. 104-105.

[12] Rennie, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. III, pp. 100-101.

[13] *Ibid.*, p. 109.
McNamara, *op. cit.*, pp. 8-10, 21.

[14] Adair, *op. cit.*, p. 94.

[15] Eskridge, *op. cit.*, p. 48.
Saiz, *op. cit.*, pp. 66-67.

SECTION IV

EVALUATION OF STATE DRUG STATUTES

The principal laws in Utah involving the control of drugs are contained in two separate acts; one is known as the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act, and the other is known as the Drug Abuse Control Law.[1] There are other miscellaneous statutes intermingled in the Criminal Code which pertain in general to the subject of drug controls. There are provisions in other sections affecting such groups as the pharmacists[2], but the Committee's primary concern has been with the two main laws enacted in the State of Utah. These have been amended by each session of the Legislature in attempts to update them and to meet the demonstrated needs more effectively.

Most of the laws in the United States and the laws initially enacted in Utah make no distinction as to the nature of the drug violation and type of penalty prescribed. The laws have provided broad prohibitions and have made all violations felonies. They have prescribed blanket punishments to cover any and all violations. Amendments adopted by the 1969 Utah Legislature sought to correct these and other inadequacies. However, all sections of the law need to be reworked since the statutes as they now stand, although somewhat improved by the 1969 Legislature, are not as effective as they should be in meeting the drug abuse situation.[3]

Most statutes do not distinguish between hard narcotics and marijuana, or between the pusher and the user. The chance of being jailed for the use of "pot" is less than one in a thousand and only 1 percent of those arrested on marijuana charges are brought to trial and convicted.[4]

A review of the amendments adopted by the 1969 Legislature makes it obvious that, in some respects, Utah became one of the more progressive states when it made certain violations involving the use of marijuana misdemeanors. The amendments took into consideration the nature of the offense, and tried to provide penalties consistent with that offense. Punishment was tailored to the nature of the crime. Violations for mere possession, possession for sale, importation and pushing, sales to minors, and the encouraging of minors to be pushers, were classified. However, minimum *mandatory* sentences were provided, reserving the right of the court to grant probation, in some instances, on the first offense. Stiffer penalties were specified for second and third offenses.

The amendments removed such items as exempt narcotics from the exempt list and made them prescription items.[5] Other amendments endeavored to strengthen and clarify provisions of the existing laws by:

1. defining *possession* as contrasted to *sale* of narcotics
2. broadening the definition of possession to include individual *or* joint use or possession
3. prohibiting the pharmacist and practitioner, as well as the purchaser,

---

[1] Section 58-13A, *Utah Code Annotated 1953.*
Section 58-33, *Utah Code Annotated 1953.*

[2] Section 58-17, *Utah Code Annotated 1953.*

[3] Joe Gee, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. II, p. 68.

[4] Dr. Cohen, "National Institute of Mental Health," *TIME* (Sept. 1969).

[5] Dave Reynolds, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. II, pp. 7-8.

from using fraudulent or forged prescriptions

4. requiring all practitioners to have a license to dispense narcotic drugs.
5. making it unlawful to over-prescribe
6. permitting the granting of immunity in order to secure state's evidence
7. authorizing state, county, and local law agencies to enforce the provisions of the law
8. clarifying procedural and evidentiary requirements for conviction
9. making it unlawful to possess narcotic paraphernalia
10. providing other technical and miscellaneous changes

It is commendable that such improvements over previous legislation were procured by the 1969 Legislature. However, further requirements and other improvements are yet to be accomplished. The Committee has endeavored to ascertain what has occurred since these most recent amendments were enacted, how effective they and other laws have been, and what should be the next course of action.

The Committee heard evidence that law enforcement agencies are frustrated in their efforts to enforce laws as they are currently written. Many agencies are of the opinion that the laws interfere with the type of programs that should be initiated for the rehabilitation of the drug abuser.[6] Laws concerning drug abuse are scattered throughout the State Statutes and need to be condensed into one bill for the use of those who must determine the proper charge for violaters. The present status of the drug abuse laws have, in some instances, resulted in judges' refusing to accept charges prepared by county attorneys. It is essential that the drug laws be simplified and coordinated so that cooperation and understanding may be effective between these two groups.[7] In far too many cases, it is a matter of individual interpretation. Each agency seems to have a different interpretation of the law and often it takes more than one individual to decide how the law is to be read.[8]

Conflicts among existing statutes are creating confusion among the peace officers, prosecuting attorneys, and the courts. For instance, the two main laws make it illegal to procure drugs by fraudulent or forged prescriptions. Likewise, the laws affecting pharmacists make it illegal to fill fraudulently obtained prescriptions. Under the Drug Abuse Control Law, the violation is a felony and under the law regulating pharmacists, it is a misdemeanor. It is essential to bring these discrepancies into one area where they can be reworked, redrafted, and placed into one bill where such conflicts can be eliminated.

A peace officer is hampered in his investigation of a drug offense when he cannot, under law, make an arrest without certain acts being performed by the offender. In the commission of crimes, there is an injured third party; the existence of the crime is readily established; and there is a complaining witness. However, in drug violations, the offender is administering to himself substances made illegal by the law, and he has no concern that anyone is being harmed. Likewise, it is difficult to establish proof of violation since the materials used are easily destroyed or concealed. The peace officer has a difficult time enforcing these statutes. He should be given the authority to make an arrest when he has reason to believe that a crime has been committed, and that the person to be arrested committed the crime. The authority should be the same as is permitted in the case of felonies.

The obtaining of search warrants is a time-consuming and complicated process. If a peace officer encounters a situation where a search warrant is essential, he must go back to the office, prepare the necessary papers, secure the signature of the judge, and be sworn in before the warrant is complete. By the time the officer is able to return to the scene, evidence is usually destroyed or concealed and the suspect is gone from the premises. The Legislature should simplify this procedure in investigation of known circumstances of pushing of drugs. Statutes should provide under certain circumstances, that a police officer be given authority to search on the basis of recorded oral request on the telephone or radio system. It should also be required that the recording of this request and authorization be transcribed to written form within a specified period of time.[9]

---

[6] Lt. Hal Adair, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 89.

[7] Chief Dewey Fillis, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 56.

[8] Joe Gee, *op. cit.*, p. 68.

A three-part-prescription bill has been proposed to the Legislature before, but it affected only hard narcotics and these are not presently the major problem.[10] A new problem of enforcement has arisen due to the fact that many drugs such as the depressants and stimulants are not illegal per se. Such items can be legally manufactured, sold, and distributed by practitioners. A problem exists in controlling the legal channels of distribution and preventing these drugs from being diverted into illegal channels and abused. The method proposed by the Committee to control this situation is to enact a triplicate prescription law to cover all controlled drugs. The proposal is that serially numbered, triple prescription blanks would be provided by the proposed Division on Drugs. The practitioner would issue a prescription, giving two copies to the patient and retaining one copy for his files. The patient in turn would deliver the two copies to the pharmacist. He would stamp thereon the information pertaining to the filling of the prescription, retain one copy for his files, and periodically, on a scheduled basis, mail the third copy back to the proposed Division on Drugs. The Division would then place the information in a computer system in order that, at any time subsequent to receipt of the prescription, a check could be made through the computer to determine such data as the number of prescriptions, names of practitioners involved, names of patients, type and quantity of drugs, dates of purchase, etc. Such information would be immediately available for easy, accurate, and immediate surveillance of suspected abusers. A triplicate prescription law must cover controlled drugs as well as hard narcotics. Less than 5 percent of all prescriptions in the state are for hard narcotics, whereas 95 percent are for something else.[11]

The Committee believes it is imperative that a physician be able to telephone prescriptions for all drugs, except Class A Narcotics, to a pharmacy. The pharmacist should have a blank triplicate prescription form pad, and should reduce a telephoned prescription to writing immediately upon receipt of a call from a practitioner. The original would be retained as the pharmacy record; the other two copies would be sent to the Division on Drugs for processing. It would be expected that practitioners would maintain adequate records of telephoned prescriptions.

Under the present statutes, a pharmacist, upon receipt of a prescription of a Class A or Class B Narcotic is obligated to fill the prescription only on the same day it is written. People who come to Salt Lake City, for example, from a rural area to visit a doctor, and then return home a day or two later with a prescription, will not have it honored by their local pharmacist.[12] There is no latitude in the law to compensate for situations like this or to inform those concerned with it as to how the circumstances are to be treated. Situations like this would not need legislative attention if a triplicate prescription law were in effect.

---

[9] Judge Wahlquist, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 99.

[10] Ward McCarty, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 44.

[11] Reynolds, *op. cit.*, p. 18.
McCarty, *loc. cit.*

There is a lack of some very basic and necessary laws which would apply to drug abuse. In one particular case, the State Drug and Narcotics Investigator met with the State Pharmacy Board and requested that they have all wholesalers, detail men, and pharmacists voluntarily discontinue the handling of injectible stimulants such as Methedrine and Desoxin. This was a voluntary matter and was accepted by the Board. The only violater imported these items from out of state, and had the drugs mailed directly to his pharmacy. He eventually left the state.[13]

Another example of a basic law that requires revision, is the necessity currently for practitioners, especially at universities, to phone parents all over the country to obtain written permission to give narcotics to accident victims under the age of twenty-one. This requirement also causes problems when young children become ill on weekends, or at times other than regular office hours. The practitioner is not permitted to telephone a prescription for the young person until the parents bring the child to his office and sign a consent form, thus incurring an unnecessary office call expense.[14] The Committee believes that legislation should eliminate such a hardship. The triplicate prescription law would provide the needed control.

In Utah there is presently no restriction on the sale and use of hypodermic syringes and needles. Many drug users inject not only themselves, but others. Syringes may be obtained in large quantities from pharmacies. The Committee was informed that many drug users obtain their needles and syringes from garbage cans behind medical clinics. The Committee believes strongly that hypodermic syringes and needles should be put on a prescription only basis, and that destruction of used needles should be required of all practitioners, hospitals, and patients, whether the use is authorized or unauthorized. Strong penalties should be imposed for failure to comply with this provision.[15]

Existing court practices curtail and restrict the use of confidential informants as a basis for procuring search warrants. The next Legislature should give consideration to simplifying the procedures in using paid informants, and to authorizing the utilization of such evidence as may be made available to police officers.

The Committee has been made aware that a real breakdown in enforcement of existing criminal law occurs, not so much in the substance of laws defining the crimes, but often in the judicious enforcement of these laws. There is a lack of adequate prosecution of cases and a tendency of the courts to be overly lenient. The Salt Lake County Attorney's Office, by making use of part-time help, incurs needless delays due to their inexperience and overall lack of support for the peace officers. The rotation of various judges to the criminal calendar for short periods of time does not permit the development of any expertise in this specialized field. A duplication of effort exists in the initiating of criminal cases by county attorneys, the trial of felonies by district attorneys, and the prosecution of appeals by the Attorney General's Office.

---

[12] Maron Hiatt, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 34.

[13] Reynolds, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

[14] Dr. Richard V. Call, *Minutes* of August 27th meeting. (as filed in the office of this Committee)

[15] Gee, *op. cit.*, pp. 69, 76.
McCarty, *op. cit.*, p. 44.

Delays in the handling of cases permit defendants to be placed on bail and, in many instances, to commit further and more flagrant violations while out on bail.[16] If they are convicted on one original charge, other charges are then dismissed. Delays result in loss of witnesses, repeated appearances before the courts, uneconomical use of attorneys' and the court's time, and most frequently, in dismissal of the cases. It is a frustrating procedure endured by the courts and law enforcement agencies.[17]

This cumbersome procedure of shifting between the district attorney and the county attorney with its inherent problems, wastes the time of people who should be out performing their primary duties.[18] Procedural shuffles between these two offices do very little to enhance the judges' ability to rehabilitate the drug offender.[19] One result of such difficulties is the practice of the State Drug and Narcotics Investigator of charging a drug offender with a misdemeanor and sending him through a justice of the peace court. This results in a penalty of at least six months and a fine and, no doubt, diminishes the probability of having the case dismissed because of a heavy calendar and frequent delays.[20]

The continuation of inadequate preparation and the necessity for new people to review a case permit an unwarranted advantage to the defendent and his counsel. The offender uses the delays to develop a case of some sort and to try to find a loophole in the law. These loopholes can be found in the statutes since details are extremely complicated and, if read in a conscientious manner, they become a defense attorney's dream.[21] Trials have to be speeded up because any judge knows that if a criminal case is delayed three months, the chances that it will be tried at all are only 50 percent. If it is delayed six months, the chances are only 20 percent that it will be tried. If the judge is overworked and cannot reach all of his cases, continuing a case is one way to clear the calendar.[22] For these reasons, there should be adjustments to insure speedier trials; and the office of district attorney and county attorney should be combined. Many of the above mentioned problems can then be cleared up and more experienced assistance will be provided for the judiciary and the peace officers.

There is, in many instances, a complete lack of communication and understanding of the respective problems facing the various segments of the judiciary and enforcement divisions, commencing with the peace officers and progressing through the prosecuting attorneys, the judges, and the courts themselves. At least semi-annually, peace officers, attorneys, legal defenders, justices of the peace, public safety department leaders, city judges and district judges, should meet and discuss their respective problems and proposals for an improved law enforcement program.

There has to be a greater deterrent in the laws. When a peace officer stops a vehicle for inspection and drugs are located in the vehicle, he can confiscate that vehicle along with its contents. This is seldom done because the vehicle is usually not owned by the drug offender, but his parents. The fear, however, of losing one's driver's license or one's vehicle may provide a more effective deterrent than fear of incarceration in a prison or jail. This may be very helpful on a first offense.[23]

---

[16] Fillis, *op. cit.*, p. 53.

[17] *Ibid.*, p. 54.

[18] Gee, *op. cit.*, p. 70.

[19] Wahlquist, *op. cit.*, p. 112.

[20] Reynolds, *op. cit.*, pp. 21, 22.

[21] Wahlquist, *op. cit.*, pp. 103-104.

[22] *Ibid.*, p. 93.

Drug crisis centers cause a problem. They are usually not properly staffed and quite often experimentation is carried on for the sake of research. Crisis centers should exist, but only under proper legislation and with the assistance of trained, professional people who possess the knowledge necessary to help the individual drug user.[24]

When an adult administers an injection of a drug to a juvenile, there is in many cases no physical evidence to prove what substance has been injected. If he is caught doing it, he is accused of contributing to delinquency and charged with a misdemeanor. It should be a felony to make such an injection, and the possession of a needle for such injection purposes should also be considered a felony.[25]

It should be remembered that all of these things are part of a drug culture, a drug society. One cannot talk in terms of one drug, as young people are not generally arrested because they are using just one drug, or have only one drug in their possession. In almost all cases more than one type of drug is involved.[26]

The problem situations described emphasize the need to re-examine and revise the Utah statutes governing use and control of drugs and narcotics. The Committee has given careful consideration to specific measures for improvement.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. There be one single drug law as a chapter of the penal code.

   This should follow the pattern of the Federally proposed Model State Law. The Committee believes that drug control legislation should be considered as a unit and all matters concerning drugs and penalties for the abuse of drugs should be contained in one statutory provision.

2. A Division on Drugs be established to enforce the provisions of the code and to facilitate education, prevention, and rehabilitation.

   In Utah there is only one State Drug and Narcotics Investigator currently whose activities are controlled by the Department of Business Regulations. The drug problem includes many areas other than licensing, regulation, and investigation of the prescribers and dispensers of drugs. A Division on Drugs would facilitate these areas as well as the many other facets of the drug problem.

*3. The state drug law give a large enough measure of discretion to the courts and correctional authorities to enable them to deal flexibly with violators, taking into account the nature and seriousness of the offense, the prior record of the offender, and other relevant circumstances.

   The Committee, consequently, is opposed to including the imposition of any minimum mandatory sentences in the drug law or making the drug offender ineligible for suspension of sentence, probation, or parole. This is in accord with the report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967).

---

[23] Gee, *op. cit.*, p. 84.

[24] *Ibid.*, p. 76.
Fillis,, *op. cit.*, p. 55.

[25] Gee, *op. cit.*, p. 69.

[26] *Ibid.*, p. 37.
High School Survey (as found in Appendix of this report).
High School Dropout survey (in Appendix of this report).

*4. A distinction be drawn in the law between marijuana, the hard narcotics, and other dangerous drugs covered by the law; and that use and possession (as distinguished from sale) of marijuana be separately classified as only a misdemeanor, subject to a fine up to $300 and/or imprisonment of not more than six months in the county jail.

5. The Division on Drugs, in association with the Attorney General's Office, study all of the possibilities which are inherent in the provisions of the drug law giving equitable jurisdiction to the courts to restrain violations of the law.

   This is of utmost importance in view of the continuing nature of the drug problem in individual cases, thereby involving continuing violations of the law.

6. A triplicate prescription form be provided for all controlled drugs.

   The proposed Division on Drugs should receive on a regular basis copies of all prescriptions made on controlled drugs issued in the State of Utah.

7. Hypodermic syringes and needles be put on a prescription only basis.

   This provision should include a needle destruction clause.

8. The search warrant procedure in investigation of known circumstances of pushing of drugs be simplified.

   The Committee believes that a search warrant could be issued by telephone or radio systems, be recorded on tape and, within a well-defined period of time, be reduced to writing.

9. There be broader statutory base for the use of the grand jury indictment as opposed to preliminary hearing where this is at all feasible.

   This would expedite even-handed justice and aid somewhat in reducing congestion in lower courts.

10. The offices of district attorney and county attorney be merged.

    The overlapping jurisdiction of these offices frequently results in a lack of follow-through on cases filed, and in some cases, failure to get the case properly filed in the first place.

11. There be enactment of regulatory legislation for voluntary treatment centers (crisis centers).

    This is necessary to provide control in such areas as adequate staffing and supervision. This should be established under the proposed Division on Drugs.

12. Violations involving hard narcotics be made a felony.

13. A provision be enacted implementing centralized procuring of information regarding known and suspected drug users.

14. A provision be enacted requiring the regular preparation and publication of information concerning cases filed, continuances granted, and final disposition of such cases.

15. Peace officers be authorized to make arrests in misdeameanor cases involving alleged drug violations when they have reason to believe that the crime has been committed and that the accused is the person to have committed the crime. The same as is now provided in felony cases.

16. Provision be made for effective and meaningful communications, not less than semi-annually, involving peace officers, public safety officers, prosecuting attorneys, legal defenders, justices of the peace, city court judges and district judges for the purpose of improving and coordinating criminal law enforcement.

The Committee has directed the State Attorney General to draft the recommended statutes for consideration and implementation by the Governor of Utah. Mr. Mark A. Madsen, Mr. Joe McCarthy, and Mr. Melvin Lesley have been assigned to complete this work. The draft of the recommended statutes will be submitted to Governor Calvin L. Rampton in the near future.

---

*The vote on recommendation 3 and 4 was seven in favor and six against, six absent. A minority report in favor of some minimum mandatory sentencing in some cases, will be submitted for the benefit of the legislature.

SECTION V

LAW ENFORCEMENT

One of the fundamental tasks of the Citizen's Committee on Drug Abuse was to evaluate present law enforcement procedures and to indicate what change, if any, should be made. In attempting to carry out this assignment, the sub-committee on law enforcement attempted through a series of interviews, correspondence, and hearings to determine:

1. Whether there is adequate narcotic surveillance and coverage
2. Whether apprehension procedures are uniform
3. Whether there are adequate and close working relationships among local, county, university, state, and federal authorities
4. Whether adequate records are maintained on suspects
5. Wether adequate follow-up is made of citations and arrests
6. What amount of law enforcement time goes toward drug law enforcement, both in total time and as a percentage of total law enforcement time
7. How many arrests and citations have been issued in the drug control problem
8. What types of punishment have been meted out
9. To what extent the chain of events can be traced from lead to investigation, to apprehension, to sentence, to punishment
10. Whether there is a good information system in the state and where leads are obtained
11. What the major deterrents to drug law enforcement are
12. What is the effect of the new drug laws, the Drug Abuse Control Law (SB 164) and the Uniform Narcotics Act (SB 143), on law enforcement
13. What changes, if any, should be made in law enforcement procedures

There is a difference of opinion as to whether there is adequate narcotic surveillance in Utah. Some witnesses expressed the belief that there are insufficient law enforcement personnel to cope efficiently and thoroughly with drug traffic and related drug abuse problems.[1]

There is little surveillance of the opiates and hard narcotics on a continuing basis, and there is also little surveillance attempted on the softer drugs, which enter the state by various means, such as mail, bus, plane, etc.[2] Indications are that the training of police officers has not yet reached the point where they are able to investigate and identify effectively any valid information concerning the use of drugs.[3] Utah is one of the few states where legitimate drugs are found in illegitimate traffic.[4]

There is only one man assigned at the state level to narcotics and dangerous drugs. There are only four policemen in Salt Lake City who are directly involved in the narcotics area.[5]

---

[1] Deen Eskridge, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VI, pp. 36-37.
Dave Reynolds, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VI, p. 72.

[2] Capt. Calvin Whitehead, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. III, p. 22.

[3] Commissioner Raymond Jackson, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. III, p. 69.

[4] Chris Saiz, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. III, p. 38.

[5] Maurice Brophy, *Minutes*, May 5, 1969 Committee Meeting. (As found in files of Committee Offices)

There is evidence that various law enforcement agencies are doing fairly well with the facilities they have, and that all cases that are reported to them are properly investigated.[6] According to a survey of county sheriffs and deputy sheriffs in nine counties, arrests and convictions are increasing continually and the legal lag is shortening. They also report that the public is slowly but surely awakening from its complacent attitude and, in many cases, interested citizens are supplying leads.[7]

There are indications that apprehension procedures are not at all uniform because of the wide disparity in the amount of training, and in the percentage of police time devoted to drugs and narcotics.[8] The drug laws are complex and are not well understood, particularly in the matter of consistency in definition of felonies and misdemeanors.[9] There is a major difference in the sentences imposed in various areas, ranging from a mild slap on the wrist to terms in the State Penitentiary. This is probably because law enforcement officers and judges do not have the same interpretation of the law, and often are not in agreement with one another.[10]

In almost every case, those testifying before the Committee stated that there was a close working relationship among local, county, university, state, and federal authorities, but law enforcement officers seem to have considerable dissatisfaction with the courts. This is due, in general, to the fact that cases involving drugs are handled with what they interpret as too much leniency.[11]

Testimony has indicated that the state does not have good accountability for its drug citations and arrests. It was extremely difficult to elicit any information as to what follow-up was completed in the vast majority of citations and arrests.[12] In some instances, the deputy attorney handling cases had less than an hour to prepare his case, before the hearing. Also, there is not sufficient follow-up to determine the reasons for the numerous "not guilty" findings.[13]

The amount of law enforcement time going to drug law enforcement varies from *none* in some of the counties to *twelve* man years in Salt Lake County. No time records are kept in several counties. Those who kept records reported that the percentage of the total police time devoted to drug cases varied from 0 to 20 percent.[14] The general concensus of witnesses was that the percentage of time given to drug law investigation and enforcement was much too low, even in those counties which reported over 10 percent.

The number of arrests and citations for drug abuse has grown considerably over the past years. This reflects the rapid growth in the incidence of drug offenses rather than any increased attention to the problem, despite some testimony to the contrary.[15]

In Ogden, there were 20 arrests during the first six months of 1969, compared with 17 arrests for all of 1968.[16] There were 103 cases of drugs in

---

[6] William Dale, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. III, p. 4.

[7] County Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriff's Survey. (as found in files of Committee Offices)

[8] *Ibid.*

[9] Saiz, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

[10] Chief Dewey Fillis, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 47.

[11] Dale, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

[12] Whitehead, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

[13] *Ibid.*

[14] County Sheriffs Survey, *op. cit.*

[15] Whitehead, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 71.

[16] Sgt. Hal Adair, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 85.

Utah referred to the juvenile court in 1968, compared with 24 in 1967.[17] The incidence of cases is by no means uniform. There were only 14 cases during the past year in all of Summit, Wasatch, Uintah, and Duchesne counties (population 27,000), while there were 36 cases during the same period in Carbon County (population 16,500).[18] The statistics for Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Murray, University of Utah, and Tooele County are shown in the table below:

ARRESTS FOR USE OF NARCOTICS IN SELECTED AREAS, 1967, 1968, 1969.

	1967	*1968*	*1969* *(first 6 months only)*
Salt Lake City	131	146	104
Murray	?	17	13
University of Utah	4	6	19
Salt Lake County	31	183	148
Tooele (700 to 800 percent increase over past 2 years).			

Source: Data obtained by Joseph W. Richards from Dewey Fillis, Delmar Larsen, Fay Gillette, Elroy Jones and Rose McDonald.

The penalties for drug offenses vary considerably. Of five arrests in Summit County during the past twelve months, two were sentenced to terms in the county jail, one was returned to State Prison, and the other two cases are pending court action. In Uintah and Duchesne Counties, no punishments have been administered, but some of the young adults have been referred to mental health and educational programs. In Wasatch County, two of those arrested were placed in the county jail and three others were placed in the Utah State Hospital in Provo. In Carbon County, five adults have been sentenced to 60 days in the county jail, five more were confined in the Utah State Hospital, and 17 were referred to the juvenile court and probation. In Utah County, nearly all cases resulted in probation. Only about ten percent of cases in the state served time in the county jail, and few received State Prison sentences.[19]

The usual chain of events from the lead to the conviction, starts with information from an informant followed by a period of surveillance at the suspected location to determine the nature of in and out traffic and to determine which individuals might be involved. A search warrant cannot be obtained until the informant can make a "buy" of the drug (after first having been thoroughly searched to determine that he had none of the drug in his possession prior to making the "buy"). After the search warrant is obtained, police must knock, then confiscate the evidence before making any arrests. If any links in the chain are at all weak, the case will not stand up in court.[20]

The disposition of drug cases in the Salt Lake City Court in 1968 is shown below. It will be noted that relatively few of the cases resulted in punishment.

---

[17] Dale, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

[18] County Sheriffs' Survey, *op. cit.*

[19] *Ibid.*

[20] Whitehead, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

DRUG CASES FILED SALT LAKE CITY COURT 1968

TOTAL		*148*

Disposition in City Court

Dismissed	64
Plead Guilty	7
Bound over for trial	68
Pending	9
	148

Disposition of 68 Bound over to District Court for trial

Plead Guilty	32
Dismissed	24
Pending	11
Tried	1
	68

Disposition of those pleading guilty

	City Court	*District Court*
No sentence		6
Probation	5	13
County Jail		4
State Penitentiary		9
Fine	2	
	7	32

Most of the law enforcement officers contacted in the survey indicated that there was a good information system in the state and that it is improving as the public becomes more aware of the seriousness of the drug abuse problem. The leads come largely from informants, from surveillance, and from the exchange of information with other departments and other counties. Of the leads, about 90 percent come from informants who may be persons using drugs, persons associating with drug users, or alert citizens who care enough to become involved.[21]

In addition to the problems of limited manpower, training, and finance and seemingly lax courts, the major deterrants to effective drug law enforcement are apathy and indifference on the part of the citizens generally. A complacent "it can't happen here" attitude exists in many segments of the state. A large number of parents do not know what to look for, and refuse to acknowledge the possibility that their child is involved. Young drug abusers are accepted by their peers.[22]

The martyr attitude of drug users makes them willing to fill the jails and be the recipients of severe punishment for what to them appears to be a just cause. There are probably no other serious types of offenses in which persons involved are so obviously engaged in advocating use or participation by other people.[23]

Other deterrents to enforcement include, excessive delays in court action, restrictive search and seizure laws, and poor public support of law enforcement

---

[21] County Sheriffs' Survey, *op. cit.*

[22] Whitehead, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

[23] Dale, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

officers.[24] In addition, there has been less than adequate support from mayors, city councilmen and commissioners, and county commissioners.[25] Lack of information regarding drugs and recent court rulings is a deterrent also. What appears to be ineffective court action after apprehension, tends to discourage and demoralize law enforcement officers who may feel that it isn't worth all the effort to bring in a case which results in a mild slap on the wrist.[26] Finally, a potential deterrent to good law enforcement is the public agitation which sometimes gets the facts out of focus, blows the problem out of proportion, and condemns one or more segments of the law enforcement machinery.[27]

The subcommittee on law enforcement did not receive much meaningful information concerning the effects of the recent amendments to the two laws since most of the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs were somewhat unfamiliar and inexperienced with the revisions. These laws and any proposed changes in them were discussed in Section IV and will not be repeated here.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The time it takes for a case to be tried be shortened by elimination of duplication and other procedural deterrents as outlined in the section on Drug Statutes
2. Law enforcement be provided with all the tools and manpower necessary to prevent and control drug abuse and apprehend violators
3. More follow-up be provided on cases in which the defendent is found "not guilty"

   This will give clues as to the effectiveness of the arrest procedure, and of the ability of the police and the courts to see eye-to-eye on the law
4. One officer be assigned to each of the large public high schools in the state
5. Enforcement agencies be provided with enough money to make "drug buys" to facilitate apprehension
6. Avenues and measures be provided to the courts to enable them to distinguish between drug users who need to be punished and those who need counseling and therapeutic assistance
7. More efficient means be developed for obtaining search warrants within minimal amounts of time, when known drug pushing is involved.

---

[25] Brophy, *loc. cit.*

[26] County Sheriffs' Survey, *op. cit.*

[27] *Ibid.*

SECTION VI

EDUCATION

The reports of other subcommittees pertaining to the use of drugs in the schools have provided evidence that there is a serious problem in the State of Utah involving all of the school districts. Since the nature and extent of the problem are discussed in other reports, this committee has not included further discussion of those subjects.

It is recognized that drugs are available and can be readily obtained in and around the schools by those desiring them. Consideration should be given to the reasons why students use drugs and to training and teaching programs, as well as other influences and forces, which may be employed to prevent them from becoming involved in drug use.

Some reasons given by students for drug use were: curiosity, insecurity, rebellion, desire for status, and attempts to escape reality.[1] The reasons given by students who were nonusers for not using drugs were concerns or fears such as the following:

1. That the drugs might do physical harm to them
2. That they might become psychologically dependent on drugs
3. That while under the influence of drugs, they might harm themselves or others
4. That they might be arrested and establish a criminal record
5. That use of drugs might interfere with their school studies
6. That use of drugs might lead to immorality

These students did not have the feelings of insecurity, the need to rebel, or the need to escape from reality.[2] They were also sensitive to peer group pressure from the non-using groups with which they associated.

The foregoing motivational factors, the reasons why some students use drugs and others do not, give rise to the challenge to education. This challenge is to dissuade those who might be motivated to use drugs and to reinforce positively those who, at this time, have not made the decision to use or to refrain from use of drugs. For those who are having serious personal and individual problems, it is apparent that individual counseling and assistance are required. For those not having serious personal problems, the educational system should supply needed formal instruction as to the physical, psychological, and legal ramifications involved in drug use.[3]

Although some schools and teachers are doing a creditable job of formally educating the youth of the state regarding drug use in the high schools, over-all there is not a sufficiently comprehensive or adequate program involving most of the high schools or levels below the high schools.[4] Some teachers have attended workshops and prepared themselves to teach this subject matter; however, there is a great need for all teachers both urban and rural who have been assigned to teach it to attend workshops and to have in-service teacher training. The problems involved in presenting this field of study are unique and necessitate specialized training.[5] Many times this in-service training has been difficult to obtain, particularly in the rural areas.

---

[1] High School Survey, (Appendix as found in this report)
Reed Call, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VII, p. 11-12.

[2] Elaine Meppen, Cheryl Coomes, Susan Bushnell, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VII, pp. 61-63.

[3] Call, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

[4] Boyd Pexton, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VII, p. 103.

The University of Utah and Brigham Young University are planning teacher workshops next summer (1970) on the problems of drugs, and Weber State College conducted one this past summer.[6] However, programs for teachers in different areas (social science, physiology, chemistry, etc.) should not be combined.[7] The nature of the program requires specialized treatment in each subject area. For example, at the present time, no science workshops that offer interesting, scientific and technical information are available.[8]

At the present time, the primary course assigned to cover drug education is the health class. This is not the ideal area, however, as in many instances high school students may elect to substitute physiology or other allied subjects for health eduction.[9] As a result, there is a large number of young people who have not been exposed to drug education.[10] In addition to having this subject matter taught in the health classes, effective instruction regarding drugs should be included in biology, psychology, chemistry, physical education, social studies, and humanities.[11]

Comprehensive courses are not now being presented to students at low enough grade levels. Instruction in this field should commence at least in the fifth grade and continue through the junior and senior high schools. In order to be effective, teaching of factual drug information should commence before students become involved in making decisions as to use.[12] This should be done in carefully structured programs adapted to the maturity of the students.

Almost all schools lack sufficient counselors to work on a one-to-one relationship with students having individual problems. Also, some of the counselors have not been adequately trained to give the required assistance. Many counselors have failed to create the type of relationship which engenders confidence and encourages students to seek their assistance.[13] Repeatedly the young people appearing before the Committee stated that the school counselor would be the last person in the world they would approach with a problem.[14]

Special assignment of teachers and central office staff and the utilization of interns, teacher aides, and student teachers would help facilitate the necessary one-to-one relationship for assisting those students needing individual attention.[15] In an experimental program junior high school students, having difficulty in their school work and in relating to fellow students and teachers, have been tutored on a one-to-one basis by high school students who are members of the Future Teachers of America. The program has been successful in helping the younger students to regain a normal position in their class.[16]

---

[5] Robert Leake, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. VII, p. 52.
Pexton, *loc. cit.*

[6] Leake, *loc. cit.*

[7] Call, *op. cit.,* p. 26.

[8] *Ibid.,* p. 24.

[9] Leake, *op. cit.,* p. 69.

[10] Elaine Meppen, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. VII, p. 69.

[11] Call, *op. cit.,* pp. 22-23.

[12] *Ibid.*

[13] *Ibid.,* p. 14.

[14] Elaine Meppen, Susan Bushnell, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. VII, pp. 85-86.

[15] Call, *op. cit.,* pp. 17, 33.
Marvin Pugh, *Committee Hearings,* Vol. VII, p. 97.

[16] Call, *op. cit.,* p. 17.

Instruction in the subject matter of drugs in the normal classroom setting by qualified teachers, on a consistent basis, starting at an early level, and utilizing fresh approaches in subsequent classes and in various areas, is believed to be the most effective training. However, this type of program should not eliminate the use of specialized presentations by qualified teams of experts, consisting of psychiatrists, sociologists, social workers, legal authorities, etc.[17]

Successful treatment and therapy for those using drugs does not consist of just imparting information, but rather it requires the creation of a meaningful relationship with someone who cares and wants to help them with any underlying problems that may be manifested by their using drugs.[18] Educational programs which may be effective in encouraging the nonuser or the casual experimenter must be different from those which are required to assist and help those who have become regular users.[19] These programs must integrate the minority and dissident groups into the over-all school program to help eliminate distinct groupings and the resultant peer group pressure to conform to the customs and practices of the respective groups.[20]

The presence of undesirable persons loitering in and around the schools contributes to disrespect for the law and to drug trafficking. Police surveillance before school, during the lunch period and after school has not been available nor effectively used.[21] Experimentally assigning a full-time police officer to eliminate the presence of undesirable persons in and around the schools and to keep the parking lots under surveillance before school, during the lunch period and after school has had a salutary affect, not only involving the drug problem, but vandalism, disorderly groups, etc.[22]

Preliminary investigation and experimentation with psychological testing at an early level, indicates that the character traits and problems which most frequently result in a student becoming a delinquent can be identified and treated.[23] This should be further explored and developed on a state level.

Informal education approaches need to be developed. There is no centralized agency or standardized program for accumulating and screening proper educational material for training of teachers, informing the public, educating church and civic groups, and implementing a statewide program against drug abuse.[24] There is a need for all citizens of Utah to receive some basic training in this field so they can be qualified to assume their responsibility for training and control of the youth and adults in relation to drug abuse. The creation of training programs by private industry is needed in this field. Those in existence show merit and should be further considered.[25]

---

[17] Pugh, *op. cit.*, p. 108.

[18] *Ibid.*, pp. 98, 100.

[19] Call, *op. cit.*, p. 19.
Leake, *op. cit.*, p. 49.

[20] Call, *op. cit.*, p. 32.
Cheryl.Coomes, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VII, p. 72.

[21] Deen Eskridge, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VI, p. 44.

[22] Calvin Whitehead, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. III, p. 33.

[23] Robert Gray, University of Utah Medical Center, Department of Preventive Medicine Proposal.

[24] Pexton, *op. cit.*, p. 94.

[25] Lockheed, *Drug Decision*, Presentation to Governor's Committee. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing *Drug Education Program* presentation.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The State Board of Education and the State Course of Study Committee investigate, research, and prepare the most effective teaching materials available.

   Such programs should be prepared and integrated commencing with the fifth grade and continuing through the junior and senior high schools.
2. The State Board of Education inaugurate, supervise, and coordinate courses, workshops, and in-service training programs and make them available to all of the school districts throughout the State.

   Credit to teachers for teacher certification or renewal of certification should be awarded for some of these courses.
3. The proposed State Division on Drugs research, investigate, and develop programs for the accumulating and screening of factual educational drug material for use in informing the public, educating church and civic groups, and implementing a statewide education program against drug abuse.
4. The effective use of psychological testing of students at early ages to detect character traits and problems which are most apt to contribute to drug use be explored.
5. In the establishment of a statewide curriculum, instruction in the field of drug abuse be included in health, biology, psychology, chemistry, physical education, social studies, and humanities classes.
6. The State Board of Education make recommendations to the school districts and assist them in implementing a program to upgrade the counseling services being offered and to utilize student teachers, intern teachers, teacher aides, Future Teachers of America, and the Teachers generally, to permit a one-to-one relationship for those needing specialized individual help.
7. In the curriculum to be established, emphasis be placed upon the psychological, physiological, and legal aspects resulting from drug abuse.
8. Additional counseling services at the junior high school level be provided.
9. Specialized teams of experts, consisting of psychiatrists, doctors, sociologists, social workers, and legal authorities, be organized and used throughout the state, for training, on a mass basis, students, teachers, and parents.
10. Police support be provided to the schools through policing the areas in close proximity, before school, during lunch periods, and after school.

    The loitering of unauthorized persons in and around the schools should be prevented if possible.
11. Assigning of a full time police officer to high schools, with ancillary duties involving the feeder junior high schools, be considered for further analysis and experimentation.

SECTION VII

REHABILITATION

The drug offender in the State of Utah, who is dependent upon drugs, has few opportunities to be assisted by doctors, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, counselors, directors of recreation, and teachers. At best, the drug offender will find himself committed by the courts to an institution that endeavors to meet some of his needs through, ofttimes, ineffective programs. These programs are usually only a small part of a much larger program which naturally demands priority due to its initial purpose.[1]

Help for someone with problems derived from drug use is simply not available through a professional agency geared to meet his or her specific situation and demand.[2] Chief Dewey Fillis of the Salt Lake City Police Department states, "In this case, I think it would be more appropriate to ask whether there are any successful rehabilitative programs for the drug offenders, and I do not think that you have them. As a matter of fact, I do not know of any in the State of Utah that are adequate to take care of our people today, particularly our young people. And I have looked. And gentlemen, I very strongly advocate at this time to you that some action be taken as rapidly as possible to establish some sort of rehabilitative program for our drug abusers . . . drug users."[3]

The user can obtain assistance from a few well-intentioned centers, but they are generally hastily formed and so ill-organized that they repeat old mistakes and often remain more harmful than effective. There are few agencies or professional groups trained in drug problems who have as their primary responsibility the treatment of the person dependent on drugs and narcotics. There are no laws to stipulate that such a person can and will receive the necessary assistance.

1. The drug user or potential user cannot volunteer for:
    a. a program designed for his own rehabilitation
    b. an effective rehabilitative program after he has been convicted for a felony or crime.[4]
2. A parent, husband, or wife does not have the chance to ask the courts to commit a child, husband, or wife to a specific rehabilitation program.[5]

---

[1] John McNamara, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IV, pp. 7, 10-11.
Marie Dean Aplanalp, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IV, pp. 65-71.
Dr. George Edison, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IV, p. 80.
Eugene Chatlin, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IV, pp. 138-139.

[2] McNamara, *op. cit.*, p. 8.
Richard Sowles, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IV, p. 51.
Edison, *loc. cit.*
Dr. Eugene Faux, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 6.

[3] Chief Dewey Fillis, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. II, p. 48.

[4] Norman Anderson, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IV, p. 26.
Aplanalp, *op. cit.*, p. 63.
Sowles, *op. cit.*, p. 56.
Larry Jewkes, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IV, pp. 132-133.
Warden John Turner, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. I, p. 155.

[5] McNamara, *loc. cit.*
Aplanalp, *op. cit.*, p. 64.

3. The courts do not have the option of committing a drug offender to a program suiting his needs.[6]

Each of the above instances would require the offender to be processed through the courts to insure that his rights are protected and understood. As it is, there is no law of certification which would commit a drug offender into the care and keeping of a rehabilitative program that could retain him long enough for the rehabilitative process to take hold and work for the good of the individual.[7] Quite frequently, the drug user, convicted of a crime, is back into the community within days and no attention is paid to his rehabilitation.[8] He is shuffled back into the community which contributed to his problem and shortly thereafter the courts will process him once again at an additional, and often repeated, expense to the taxpayer.

There is no state sponsored center for the rehabilitation of the heavy drug user, the weekender, the experimenter, or for education and prevention of the potential user for that matter. Community centers or neighborhood programs are seriously limited in services and facilities.

There are no attempts made to match a rehabilitation program to an individual's needs and problems. Usually the abuser receives whatever is available.[9] What he does need, is some real assistance through updated techniques and proper treatment practices. A drug-dependent user, right now in the state, cannot receive:

1. treatment to rid his system of narcotics and drugs
2. physical, mental, emotional, or spiritual, build-up to restore his system and well-being
3. an evaluation to map out a specialized program to meet his special needs.[10]

There are no programs specializing in group and individual therapy, counseling, classroom work, recreation, training, and preparation for work with a gradual build-up until he is ready to return to the community.[11] The user is therefore not allowed to overcome his problem at his own speed or ability. He is thrust into what is available and then condemned if he does not survive. Some programs that do exist have none of the necessary flexibility, and the dependent user is left to stumble through, without the ability to return and try again should he fail or hesitate.[12]

---

[6] Sowles, *op. cit.*, p. 53.
Edison, *op. cit.*, pp. 80, 91-92.
Marlo, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. IV, pp. 107-108.

[7] McNamara, *op. cit.*, p. 9.
Sowles, *op. cit.*, p. 56.
Jewkes, *loc. cit.*

[8] McNamara, *op. cit.*, p. 21.
Aplanalp, *op. cit.*, p. 77.
Marlo, *op. cit.*, p. 111.

[9] McNamara, *loc. cit.*
Aplanalp, *loc. cit.*
Edison, *op. cit.*, p. 82.
Marlo, *op. cit.*, pp. 107-108, 118.
Fillis, *op. cit.*, p. 55.

[10] Sowles, *op. cit.*, p. 54.

[11] Anderson, *op. cit.*, p. 29.
Edison, *op. cit.*, p. 81.
Marlo, *op. cit.*, p. 115.
Fillis, *op. cit.*, pp. 50-52.

There are presently no agencies in the State of Utah commissioned to develop and operate services and facilities for prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and research in the field of narcotics and drug use.[13] There are no information centers that disseminate factual information to the user and to the community. The people who belong to the drug culture however, do have centers and they zealously disseminate their information to the initiated and innocent alike.[14]

Furthermore, we have not drawn upon the advice of others, the experience of experts, and the background of those intimately involved. Our approach in the past has been to imprison or hospitalize the drug user.[15] Other approaches, such as therapy, rehabilitation, and counseling, wait to be tried in a professional manner and in a proper setting. Many of our drug abusers have not had an opportunity to develop or strengthen their ability to function under the stresses and strains of the family and community. Their parents or home conditions have not provided them with the necessary tools, and there are few encouragements for them to be other than what they are – dropouts and outcasts from the "straight society."

A drug offender is committed to an institution and then released without any thought of post institutional rehabilitation.[16] He is allowed to move back into his neighborhood without any aid or direction, and expected never to appear before the courts again.[17] All too often he does reappear because there have been too few counselors, rehabilitation officers, medical doctors, psychiatrists, recreation leaders, and even private citizens to assure him that he can:

1. assume his responsibilities in the outside world
2. handle everyday problems without running away
3. make plans for the future
4. get along with others

The narcotics and drug abuser, (the potential escapist from reality) needs to return to the community and take up his role, accepted by the same people he rejected when he started on drugs. To make this transition possible, the entire community beginning at the state level, must immediately activate a program for his aftercare and further rehabilitation.

---

[12] McNamara, *op. cit.*, p. 13.
Edison, *op. cit.*, pp. 83-84.
Jewkes, *op. cit.*, pp. 125-126.
Fillis, *loc. cit.*

[13] *Ibid.*

[14] Anderson, *op. cit.*, p. 27.
Sowles, *op. cit.*, pp. 58-59.
Aplanalp, *op. cit.*, pp. 64, 75.
Marlo, *op. cit.*, pp. 121-122.

[15] Anderson, *op. cit.*, pp. 28, 30.
Jewkes, *op. cit.*, p. 130.

[16] McNamara, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

[17] Anderson, *op. cit.*, p. 28.
Sowles, *op. cit.*, p. 59.
Jewkes, *op. cit.*, pp. 127-128.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. A central agency of state government be established and commissioned to direct and coordinate all drug abuse programs, including rehabilitation.
2. A diagnostic rehabilitative facility be established where effective counseling, vocational training, schooling, and rehabilitative programs will be provided and desirable work habits developed – this to be done with professional guidance, supervision, and coordination with an on-going program.
3. Educational information centers be established for the benefit of the community and the user.
4. Community and neighborhood aftercare facilities be provided by the state, utilizing wherever possible, existing facilities, such as Community Mental Health Centers.
5. Drug users, whether institutionalized or in the community, be provided with the assistance of physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, social workers, and other professional help needed to prevent, control, and eliminate the drug problem.

SECTION VIII

CHURCH AND CIVIC INVOLVEMENT

Church and civic organizations are looking to the Governor's Advisory Committee on Drugs for information and assistance. All groups without exception have intelligently assessed the problem as being real, and are searching for whatever corrective action would be appropriate, within the guidelines of their own structure.[1]

Tentative steps have been taken by some church groups to provide educational programs and to encourage their membership to become involved in as many effective programs as time may permit.[2] This is not enough, however, even though some groups feel that it is their responsibility to provide preventive programs. It is noted that some church groups aim programs at strengthening and building the home and family. This is a commendable approach since one of the reasons for drug offenses by youth, seems to stem from troubles at home.[3] However, ". . . when drug abuse does take place and the law is violated, then the problem falls within the state to deal with the situation."[4]

"Dealing with the drug abuse problem only is to deal with the symptom" of a much greater need and church and civic organizations can assist in restoring the faith of young people.[5] There is a lack of sustained effort by civic and church groups to curb the rising tide of drug offense and yet they do indicate a willingness to work on a volunteer basis.[6] This requires education of the volunteer that he may understand and relate to the drug offenders. Churches see their role as being one of complementing and reinforcing the work of drug abuse programs as sponsored by privately or publicly funded agencies. Church groups feel the need to supplement whatever the community provides.[7] They see the necessity to "act as the manpower available for private programs."[8] The churches can provide a wealth of guidance and direction for the young drug offenders as well as preventive counseling. Church officials will do all they can, but they place the responsibility on the state, federal, and local government for organizing widespread programs.[9] The churches' main role then becomes one of identification with and support for the individual.[10]

---

[1] Loren Dunn, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. V, p. 6.
Rev. Willis, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. V, pp. 21-22.
Father Meersman, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. V, p. 34.
Harry Altschule, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. V, p. 56.

[2] Dunn, *loc. cit.*
Meersman, *op. cit.*, p. 37.
Altschule, *loc. cit.*

[3] *Law Enforcement Survey*, Extent Committee Section.
Dunn, *op. cit.*, p. 7.

[4] Dunn, *loc. cit.*

[5] Dunn, *op. cit.*, p. 9.
Father Lanefeldt, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. V, p. 49.

[6] Willis, *op. cit.*, pp. 22, 26-27.
Lanefeldt, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

[7] Willis, *op. cit.*, p. 19.
Meersman, *op. cit.*, p. 35.
Lanefeldt, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

[8] Willis, *op. cit.*, p. 20.
Lanefeldt, *op. cit.*, p. 45.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Church officials of every denomination and leaders of civic organizations (i.e. Junior Chamber of Commerce) be provided with and have access to, all factual information, material, and films on drug abuse, as held by a central agency, such as the proposed Division on Drugs.
2. These same organizations receive counseling and workshops to prepare them for effectively counseling their members concerning drug identification and abuse.
3. Lay leadership be informed and kept informed on the drug abuse trends and problems – especially those working with youth.
4. Cooperation of civic groups and churches be sought to create and sustain preventive education on an individual basis. To provide the individual with the knowledge that "someone does have faith in me."

---

[9] Loren Dunn, *Committee Hearings*, Vol. VI, p. 7.
Meersman, *op. cit.*, p. 36.

[10] Dunn, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 7.
Willis, *op. cit.*, pp. 27-28.

SECTION IX

SUMMATIONS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The nonmedical use of stimulant, depressant, and hallucinogenic drugs is of ancient origin. On the surface there appeared to be little initial cause for concern about abuse of these substances in the State of Utah.

The investigations and hearings conducted by the Governor's Citizen Advisory Committee on Drugs revealed that a serious problem does exist and that it is of sufficient proportions to warrant immediate action to curtail the expansion of drug abuse.

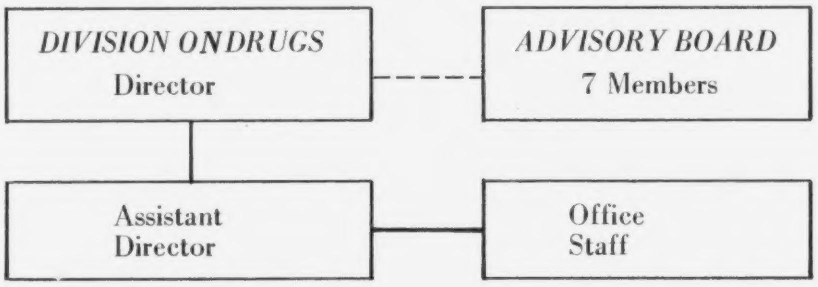
ORGANIZATION FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The Committee is prepared to propose recommendations that are necessary and essential for a preventive program. The first and most basic recommendation is that the 1970 Legislature establish a Division on Drugs within the structure of the State Government where it can function most effectively.

The Division on Drugs is most closely related in functions to the Social Services Department under the jurisdiction of the Executive Director. It should be on the same level of operation as the six other Divisions of the Social Services Department.

The Committee studied the drug commissions established by legislation in other states in trying to determine the structure most ideally suited to Utah. Particular emphasis was placed on programs in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Nevada, California, Oregon, Colorado, and Hawaii.

After careful consideration, the Committee recommends that the proposed Division on Drugs have a Director appointed by the Governor, with a seven–man advisory board also appointed by the Governor. This conforms with the current structure and terminology of the Social Services Department.

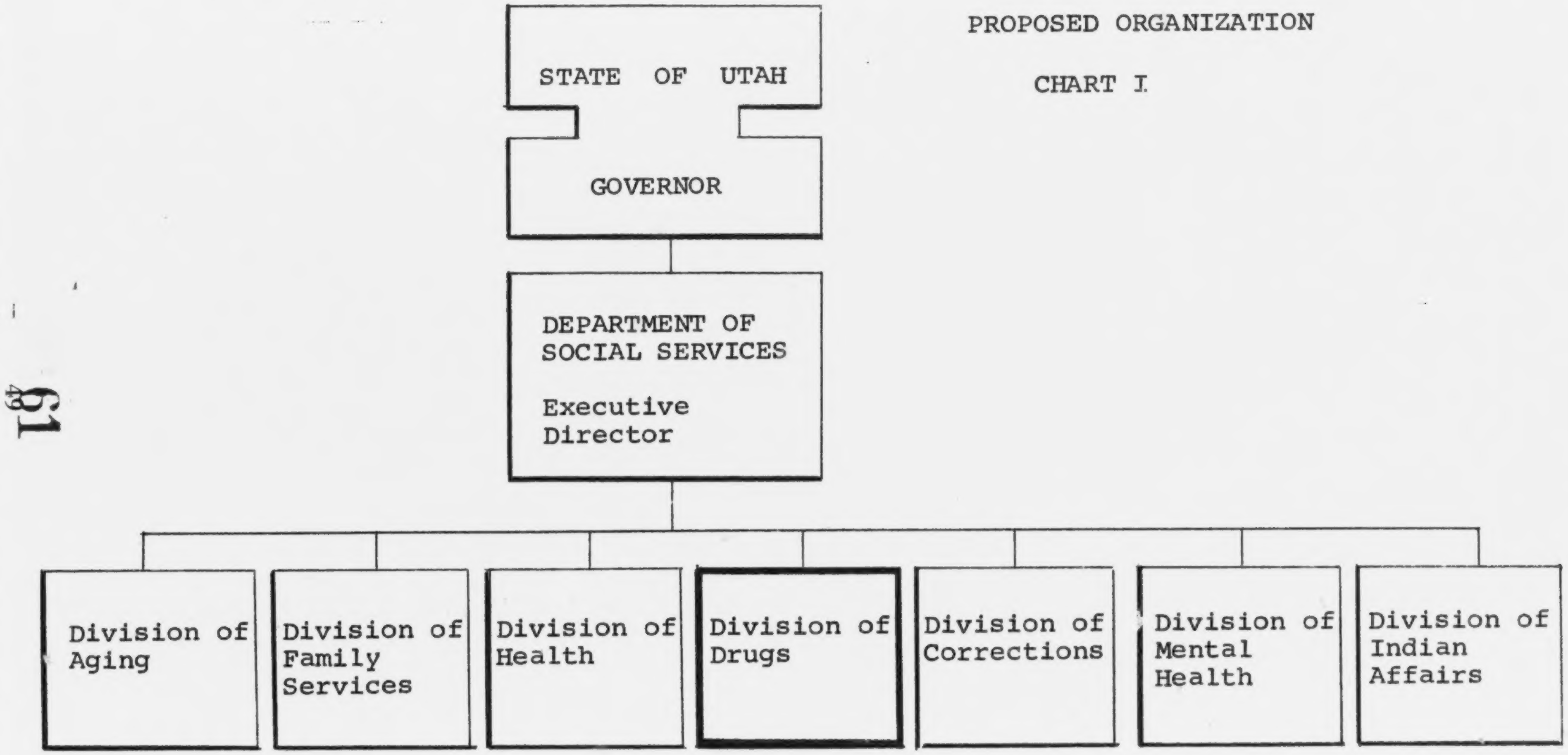


Essential elements of a drug abuse program are, for the most part, available as fragmented parts of the many divisions of State Government. Those areas pertaining to drug abuse and its control should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Division on Drugs. Other elements not presently existing in State Departments, but necessary to an effective drug control program, can be phased in over the next six years. This proposal would bring together not just the related elements of the program, but their financial capabilities as well, which brings the immediacy needed without the usual delays in obtaining funds.

The Committee is currently investigating the possibilities of combining the Utah Committee on Alcoholism with the Division on Drugs. It is anticipated that

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION

CHART I


STATE OF UTAH
GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
Executive Director
Division of Aging
Division of Family Services
Division of Health
Division of Drugs
Division of Corrections
Division of Mental Health
Division of Indian Affairs

the two areas may be compatible as a combination and both programs could be enhanced by working together on mutually related problems. Future developments of this study will be brought to the attention of the Governor as they occur.

The proposed Division on Drugs should immediately begin constructive work in the following areas:

DRUG LAWS

The Committee recommends that all drug control legislation be brought under the administration of the Division on Drugs and that these laws be enforced as originally intended. Essential to this function will be the combining of all such drug control laws into one specific statute under the penal code. Main sections of this statute affecting the proposed Division will specifically contain:

1. a provision that hypodermic needles and syringes be made available only by prescription
2. a requirement that all used syringes and needles be destroyed by anyone using such, whether use is authorized or unauthorized. Failure to comply would result in strong penalties
3. a provision for a triplicate prescription procedure for all controlled drugs. This will include narcotics, depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogenic agents
4. regulatory legislation for voluntary treatment centers (drug crisis centers)
5. provision for greater flexibility in sentences for drug abuse violators
6. improved definitions and classifications of drugs and substances which are to be included in the control program
7. any other statutes or provisions as directed or deemed necessary by the State of Utah.

EDUCATION

Prevention of drug abuse is essential in an improved drug control program and education of the public, particularly the youth, is vital in a program of prevention.

The Division on Drugs would research, investigate and develop training programs for informing the public and also implement a statewide educational program against drug abuse. The Division would collect, review, and recommend effective instructional aids, such as publications and audiovisual materials in the area of drug abuse. Regional Information Centers would be established to assist local programs in disseminating factual information. Trained speakers would be provided to organizations requiring them and instruction and training would be provided to agencies on the prevention and control of the drug problem.

The Division would consult with the State Board of Education and the State Course of Study Committee to assist in developing statewide curriculum and instruction in the field of drug abuse.

ENFORCEMENT

The Division on Drugs would provide the coordinating force necessary in eliminating drug traffic between and among the counties and municipalities. It would provide a Narcotics Laboratory for analysis of drug samples submitted by law enforcement agencies. This laboratory is currently under the State Department of Agriculture.

An accountability program effected through a triplicate prescription requirement would be administered and directed by the Division. Computerized information would be made available immediately and accurately to agencies requiring the information.

The Division would be the coordinating agent in preparing and maintaining the ground work for effective and efficient policing of drug abuse.

REHABILITATION

The Division on Drugs would have jurisdiction over a proposed rehabilitation program for users of drugs and narcotics for the State of Utah as well as other programs as they are developed within the state structure or local agencies. The main rehabilitative proposal recommended by the Committee is to make full use of the abandoned Job Corp Center at Price, Utah. This center would provide counseling, vocational training, schooling, and diagnostic services. The center would provide as much assistance and rehabilitation as possible. Those requiring psychological and psychiatric treatment would be referred to community aftercare centers. These centers already exist in Community Mental Health Centers (under the State Division of Mental Health) and should be utilized to their fullest extent.

The Division on Drugs would coordinate its efforts with those of other rehabilitative agencies in the state such as the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Community Mental Health Centers. It presently costs the state $4,700 per year to house an individual in a state institution. If Community Mental Health Centers were paid a monthly allotment to care for these referred drug cases, they could do so at substantially less cost and would effect a direct saving to the state, not only monetarily, but in human resources as well.

PREVENTION, ENFORCEMENT, AND REHABILITATION are necessary ingredients of any drug abuse program and these three areas, together with any other necessary programs, should be administered by one agency which should be provided with appropriate authority to deal with each situation of drug control.

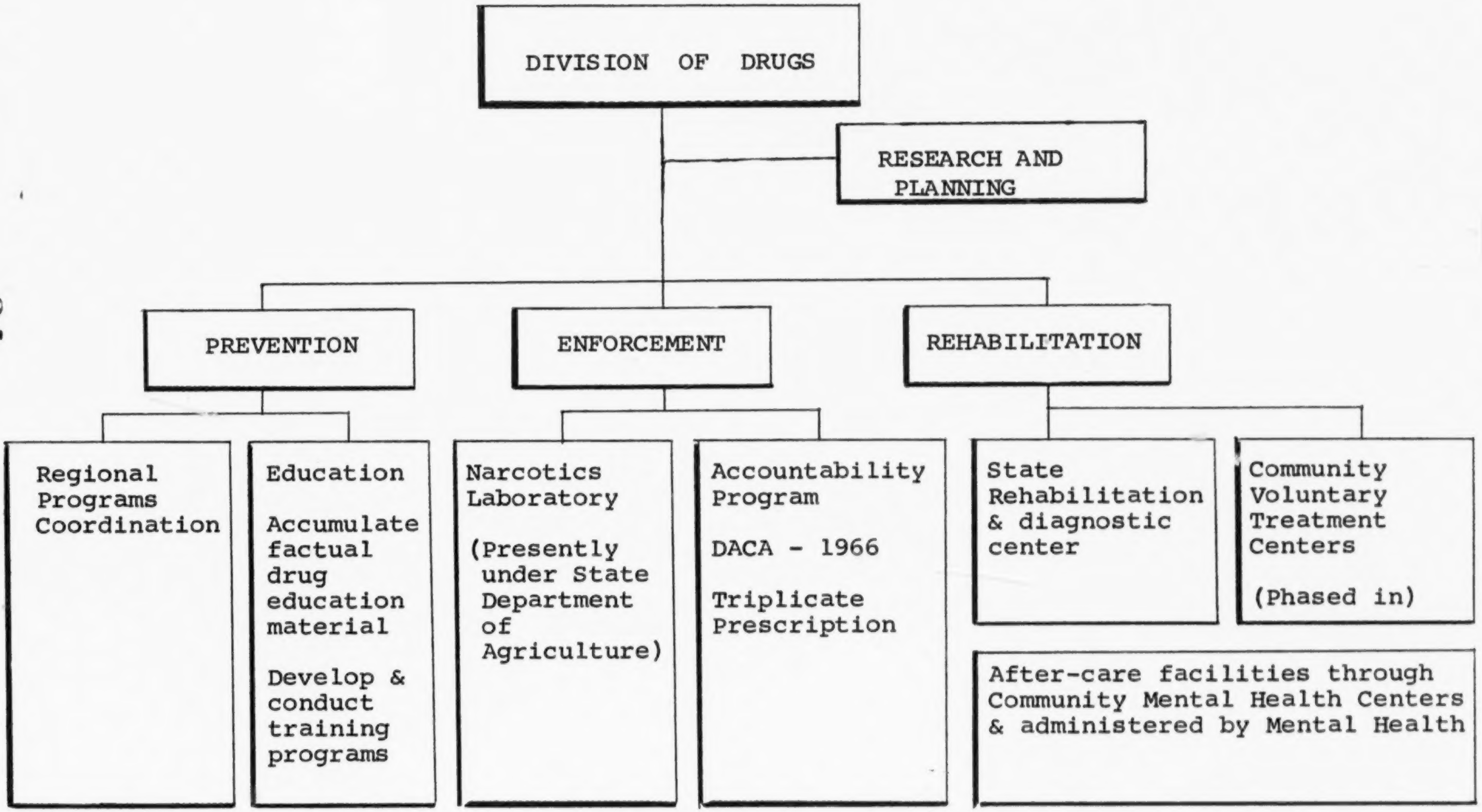
It is clear to the Committee that Utah has fallen months behind many other states not only in recognizing the problem, but in instituting corrective action. The Committee was warned from its inception that if Utah is following the trend in other areas, programs must be developed before the abuse of barbiturates develops. In many areas where barbiturates finally came to the forefront, organized crime moved in with the heavier drugs such as heroin, opium, etc. The studies and investigations of the Committee reveal that barbiturate abuse is now becoming one of the major concerns of law enforcement in the State of Utah. Action must be taken now.

The Committee has been vitally concerned with the evidences of a problem among the citizens of Utah in the area of drug abuse. It has provided, after much study and research, what it honestly feels to be a workable and effective approach to the problem. The Committee's decisions and recommendations have not been reached easily. An impartial objective viewpoint was sought despite the deep involvement encountered when studying such a problem.

The concern and desire of the Committee is that the programs recommended will be implemented as rapidly as possible in a fervent attempt to rid the state of a growing and serious problem.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION

CHART II


DIVISION OF DRUGS
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
PREVENTION
ENFORCEMENT
REHABILITATION
Regional Programs Coordination
Education
Accumulate factual drug education material
Develop & conduct training programs
Narcotics Laboratory
(Presently under State Department of Agriculture)
Accountability Program
DACA - 1966
Triplicate Prescription
State Rehabilitation & diagnostic center
Community Voluntary Treatment Centers
(Phased in)
After-care facilities through Community Mental Health Centers & administered by Mental Health

APPENDIX

DRUG USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE STATE OF UTAH

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse has become a serious national problem. Many young people, frustrated with life, have turned to drugs to escape these pressures. "Others abuse drugs for pleasure's sake, or perhaps to have the feeling of 'belonging', or just to satisfy one's curiosity. For others, drugs have become a tool for rebelling against society. Whatever the reason for drug abuse, the fact remains that it is too serious a problem to be ignored."[1]

The results of a statewide survey of drug use among high school students, conducted during May, 1969, seeks to shed light on this problem in Utah. In interpreting the data, the following factors should be considered:

1. How reliable is the data? How honest and accurate were the student responses to the questions on drug use? To provide some data on reliability, students were asked the question whether one could rely on their answers. The responses to this question, essentially positive, are discussed on page 55.
2. Are the survey students representative of all Utah high school students enrolled in grades 8-12? To legitimately draw inferences about drug use by Utah high school students, the survey sample of students should really represent the total population. The survey design sought to meet this requirement by including all students enrolled in grades 10-12 in the survey. The eighth and ninth grade students, however, were selectively included and thus their responses may not be representative of how all eighth and ninth grades may have responded to the survey items.

The results of this survey should not be considered as the final word on drug use by Utah high school students. Judiciously interpreted, however, this report should serve as a barometer.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to determine the extent of drug use by high school students in the State of Utah. The study was conducted by the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Governor's Committee on Drug Abuse which was seeking this information for preparing an evaluation report to Governor Rampton.

A questionnaire was prepared and administered to virtually all high schools in the state to elicit this information. To insure standardizing administration procedures and protecting student confidentiality, a series of instructional regional meetings were conducted throughout the state on May 15, with district directors of pupil personnel services. They were requested to administer the questionnaire to every senior high school student during the first ten minutes of a mid-morning class period on Thursday, May 22, or an alternate day as close to Thursday as possible. Furthermore, they were instructed that students were not to identify themselves. Upon completion of the questionnarie, teachers were instructed to collect the copies, place them in a sealed, unidentified envelope, and immediately submit them to the school district offices. The pupil personnel director was then instructed to immediately forward the questionnaire to the State School Office for processing.

---

[1] Donald Duane Agema, "Drug Abuse Education in the Junior High School" (unpublished Master of Science Education thesis, University of Utah, May 1969), pp. 1-2.

About 55,000 questionnaires were prepared for administration with approximately 48,000 returned to the State Office. Of this number, 47,182 were processed. These questionnaires were from 36 districts. In the survey, five junior high schools were included as control schools and thus the reporting includes their responses. Table I shows the student participation by sex and grade.

The percentage of male and female students participating was virtually identical for all grades involved. The tenth grade ranked first in total numbers participating in the survey, followed by the eleventh and twelfth grades respectively.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire administered elicited from students the following information: (1) sex, (2) present grade level, (3) use of marijuana, glue or aerosols, speed or pep pills and LSD, (4) last time any of the above drugs were used, (5) age when first these drugs were used, (6) main reason for using drugs, (7) whether different drugs had been taken at the same time, (8) knowledge of people who could provide drugs, and (9) accuracy of one's answers.

The last item was included at the suggestion of students who participated in the pilot administration of the questionnaire. Table II shows the reliability of student answers as based upon their responses.

As observed, there is a margin of error in interpreting how reliably students honestly answered the items. The difference in percentages shown and 100 percent is accounted for by non-respondees. Another indicator of the reliability of response is the number that checked no use of drugs for the various items. Variation is observed, as much as 1-2 percentage points, which indicates that some students were not consistent in checking this response from item to item. Any conclusions drawn from an analysis of the results of this survey should take this factor of reliability into consideration.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The results of the survey will follow the format of the questionnaire outlined above. Analysis will include differences attributable to sex and geographic region.

THE USE OF DRUGS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Table III shows, as one part of the responses, the number and percent of high school students by sex who reported they use drugs. Figure 1 presents the extent of use for the four drugs in graphic form.

Of the four drugs, marijuana is reported as being used most frequently followed by speed, glue, and LSD in that order. Males report using these drugs to a higher degree than females.

Approximately sixteen percent of the males (15.8%) reported using marijuana compared to 8.6 percent of the females. LSD use is fractional for females (3.1%) and minimal for males (6.4%). The actual number of students reporting having used drugs one or more times is as follows: marijuana – 5737 students, glue – 3340 students, speed – 4680 students, and LSD – 2305 students. Some of these students it is expected have been users of all of these drugs.

The use of drugs by grade level is shown in Table IV and Figure 2. Students could check whether they had used a particular drug once, five times or less, ten times or less, or more than ten times. In the last category, the trend seems to show that a slight percentage increase in the reported use of marijuana, and LSD by males occurs the higher the grade level (10-12). This occurrence applies to females for the use of marijuana only. When considering all students, this trend also applies to the use of speed.

The slight, but perceptible, increase by grade level in the use of marijuana one or more times by all students can be observed in Figure 2. In grade 8, 9.1 percent of the students reported using marijuana, in grade 10, 10.5 percent, and in grade 12, 14.2 percent of all student respondents checked that they had used marijuana one or more times.

The use of glue one or more times by students seems to decline from grades 10 through 12. In grade 10, 8.3 percent of the students reported use of glue compared to 5.6 percent reporting its use in the twelfth grade.

A comparison of the differences in drug use by Wasatch Front Schools and the rest of the state is shown in Table V and Figure 3. A complete listing of the districts is shown in Appendix A. The total number of students involved in each area by sex is as follows:

	TOTAL	*MALE*	*FEMALE*
Wasatch Front	32569	16131	16438
Rest of State	13575	6856	6719

Wasatch Front Schools seem to have a higher percentage of students reporting use of marijuana (13.7%), speed (10.0%), and LSD (6.1%), one or more times than do students enrolled through the rest of the state. Percentages reported by students throughout the rest of the state as having used these drugs once or more were: marijuana – 8.1%, speed – 8.7%, and LSD – 3.8%.

The reported use of glue was almost identical for the two areas, e.g., 7.0% for Wasatch Front students and 7.6 percent for students elsewhere in the state.

Observation of Figure 3 aslo shows that Wasatch Front students slightly exceed the state average of reported drug use of marijuana and LSD.

In examining the reported use of drugs by schools, it was found that students in a few schools claimed no use whatever. Table VI shows the schools that reported little or no use of any of the four surveyed drugs. Only those schools that reported three percent use or less were included. There were eight such schools that fit this classification for marijuana, three for glue, nine for speed and 31 for LSD. It should be remembered that the state average for use of LSD is 4.6 percent. For those schools reporting little or no use of drugs all were outside the Wasatch Front area with the exception of five schools as regards the use of LSD.

To determine heavy use pockets Table VII was prepared. It seeks to show the schools that reported the higher percent of drug use. The percentage use cut-off for each drug was as follows: marijuana – 16 percent and above, glue – 10 percent and above, speed – 12 percent and above and LSD – six percent and above.

Six of the nine schools reporting a heavier use of marijuana are located in Salt Lake County. Ten of the thirteen schools presumably having a higher percent of their students using glue are located outside the Wasatch Front area. Four high schools of the 11 listed as higher users of speed are located in Salt Lake County. Eleven of the sixteen schools reported as using to a greater extent

LSD are located in the Wasatch Front with the heaviest concentration being in Salt Lake County (7 schools).

By referring to Appendix A, the reader can observe extent of use, heavy and light by districts.

LAST TIME DRUGS WERE USED

Table III (pp. 65, 66) also shows the number and percent of high school students, by sex, reporting when last they used drugs. Students responded to these choices, e.g., yesterday or today, a few weeks ago, a few months ago, more than a year ago and never. To better determine current and past use of drugs, it was decided to group the first two options together labeling the new category "a few weeks ago or sooner" while the last two choices when grouped were named "a few months ago to over a year." Figure 4 shows the relationship between current and past use for total students and for males and females.

The profiles seem to indicate (for users of drugs) that a similar percentage of students use marijuana and speed as recently as a few weeks ago or sooner as compared to users of a few months ago to over a year. Glue seems not to be used currently as much as it was some time ago. For those students using LSD, a slightly higher percent seem to be using it as recently as a few weeks ago or sooner compared to students checking use of a few months ago to over a year.

Table VIII shows when last students reported using drugs by grade level. Applying the same grouping procedure outlined above, Figure 5 was prepared to show what patterns of current drug use seem to exist across grades.

It should be noted that the profiles for grades eight and nine reflect just a limited number of students who were not selected by sampling procedure. Thus, the profiles may not be representative of the current use of drugs by all eighth and ninth graders enrolled in Utah's junior high schools.

The grade profiles seem to support the observations made above regarding the recency of drug use. In grade nine, however, it is noted that a wider percentage difference occurs regarding the recency of using speed.

When comparing Figures 1 (p. 67) and 4 regarding the percentage of students using drugs, a discrepancy is noted. For example, in Figure 1, 12.2 percent of all students was reported in the first item as having used marijuana. Figure 4, in reporting when last drugs were used, reports 12.6 percent as marijuana users. Slight percentage differences are to be found for males and females as well. This finding should be kept in mind regarding the reliability of the answers.

AGE WHEN FIRST USED DRUGS

Students were requested to respond as to the age when first they used drugs. The choices covered the range from 13 or under through age 16 years or older for all drugs with the exception of glue. In this instance, the range was from 12 years or under through 15 years or older. This should be kept in mind when interpreting the tables and figures pertaining to age.

Table III (pp. 65 ,66) shows the responses of participating students by sex. To assist in analyzing the data, the ages were grouped into three categories, e.g., 13 years or under, 14 and 15 years and 16 years or older. Figures 6-8 show the percentage of students by age group and sex as to when first they commenced using drugs.

Sex Differences. Observation of Figure 6 seems to show that the highest percentage of students first start using marijuana at age 16 years or older. As to speed and LSD the starting age appears to be 14 years and older. Regarding glue, all students claiming to have used it report they commenced before they were sixteen.

Figure 7 and 8 show the male-female profiles. The age patterns when males and females first used each of the four drugs appears to be the same, e.g., the highest percentage of these students were first introduced to (1) marijuana at age sixteen above, (2) glue at age 13 or 14, and (3) speed at age 14 or 15. The majority of the users of LSD claim they were first introduced to it at age 14 years or older.

Grade Differences. Table IX shows the number and percent of students by age and sex within grades as to when they first commenced using drugs. Using the age grouping procedure outlined above, Figure 9-12 were prepared to show what differences there may be across grades for total students as to when each of the surveyed drugs were first used.

The reported first use of marijuana is shown for all students by grade in Figure 9. Examination of this age-grade profile seems to suggest that (1) a higher percentage of users in grades 8-10 first started using marijuana when 14-15 years of age, (2) in grades eleven and twelve the highest percentage of marijuana users commenced when sixteen years of age or older, and (3) in grades 9-12 one percent or fewer of the users of marijuana started when thirteen years of age or younger. These findings seem to suggest that students presently are being introduced to marijuana at an earlier age during junior high school.

The first student use of glue, regardless of grade, as shown in Figure 10, commenced at age fourteen or earlier. No student user reported first being introduced to glue at age fifteen or older. The age groupings in grade eight seem to imply that the trend is reversing as students are being introduced to glue earlier than has been true previously.

The age-grade profile for speed (Figure 11) is basically similar to that of marijuana. The pattern is similar in that in grades 8-10 student users of speed claimed they first started when age fourteen or fifteen, whereas, in grades eleven and twelve, a higher percentage of students first using speed at age sixteen or older. Also as was observed for marijuana, students seem to be starting to use speed at an earlier age at the junior high level.

As previously noted LSD is the drug least used by high school students. Figure 12, in profile form, shows the age-grade relationship. Observation of the profile seems to suggest that in grades eleven and twelve a higher percentage of student users of LSD claim to have first used it when sixteen years of age or older. This is in contrast to grades 9-10 wherein users claim they first commenced using LSD at age fourteen or fifteen.

The hazard of drawing any firm conclusion regarding drug use in the junior high grades should be remembered because of the limited number of students and the selection procedured employed.

Taking into consideration sex and grade differences, it seems that the following conclusions regarding when first drugs were used by secondary students might be made: First, that fifteen seems to be the age when typically students in the survey commenced using marijuana, speed and LSD. Second, that students have had their fill of glue by age fourteen and presumably move on to use one or more of the other three drugs.

MAIN REASON FOR USING DRUGS

The question seeking reasons as to why high school students use drugs applied generally to all drugs not to any one specifically. The reasons that could be checked by students were (1) for kicks, (2) on a dare, (3) friends use them, and (4) curiosity.

Table X shows the number and percent of high school students by grade and sex that indicated their main reason for using drugs. Observation shows, in examining main reason by total students, that "curiosity" seems to be the primary reason for using drugs (8.5%), followed by "for kicks" (3.8%), "friends use them" (1.4%), and "on a dare" (.9%). This finding holds true to sex and grade level.

Figure 13 presents this finding graphically for total students by grade level. Observation shows that there is a slight percentage increase from grade eight to grade twelve for the reason "curiosity." In grade eight 6.6 percent of the student users of drugs indicated "curiosity" was the major reason, while in grade ten the percentage of students checking this reason rose to 7.6. In grade twelve 9.8 percent of the students stated they used drugs out of "curiosity."

Geographic Differences. To answer the question whether there are urban and rural differences as to the main reason why students use drugs, Table XI was prepared. It compares Wasatch Front districts by sex with rest of the state districts. No differences were observed between rural and urban high school students as to the primary reason they use drugs. The reasons indicated in order of frequency are identical to those identified above for total high school students.

TAKEN DRUGS IN COMBINATIONS

Students participating in the survey were asked to report by yes or no whether they had ever taken two and three drugs at the same time. Table XII shows the student responses by grade level and sex. It is observed that 5.2 percent of the total students involved in the survey indicated they have used two drugs at the same time. Further, 2.7 percent state they have used three drugs or more in combination.

It also appears that students enrolled in the higher grades use drugs in combination to slight degree more than in the earlier grades.

Sex Differences. The comparison of drug use in combination shows that a higher percentage of males use two or three drugs in combination than do females. One exception is noted in grade nine where 4.4 percent of the females compared to 3.8 percent of the males reported using two drugs at the same time.

Geographic Differences. The comparison of Wasatch Front school districts to rest of state school districts (see Table XIII) shows some differences regarding the extent of using drugs in combination. Approximately six percent (5.72%) of the students in Wasatch Front high schools reported using two drugs at the same time compared to 3.97 percent of the students in high schools located elsewhere throughout the state. Pertaining to the use of three drugs in combination the percentages are: Wasatch Front students 3.13 percent and Rest of State students 1.78 percent. Differences between participating districts can also be compared by referring to Table XIII.

Examining sex differences in the Wasatch Front schools and the rest of the state schools confirms the finding noted above that males use drugs in combination more frequently than females.

AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS

How readily available are drugs to high school students in Utah? To answer this question, students responded definitely, possible or no as to whether they knew people who could get them marijuana, speed or LSD, Table XIV shows the number and percent of the student response to each category.

Sex Differences. To provide a clearer picture of drug availability, by male and female students, the *definitely* and *possibly* responses were grouped together and graphed as shown in Figures 14 and 15.

Observation shows that for both sexes the drug that seems most readily available is marijuana followed by speed and LSD. Sixty-nine percent of the males and 61 percent of the females state they know someone who can get them marijuana. Speed, according to 59.2% of the males and 51.5% of the females can be obtained from someone they definitely or possibly know. LSD, though not used as extensively as the other two drugs, can still be obtained, so 54% of the males and 47.5% of the females claim.

When analyzing the availability of drugs by comparing male and female students, it is noted that a slightly higher percent of the male students know someone who can provide the drugs than do the female students. This difference is evident at each grade level 8-12.

It appears that a slightly higher percent of the male high school students at each successive grade level knows someone who can get them marijuana, speed, and LSD. The one exception is in grade eight wherein the percentage of boys (58.6%) knowing someone who can provide them marijuana is slightly higher than the percentage listed for ninth grade boys (57.1%).

For females, little difference is noted between eleventh and twelfth grade girls and between ninth and tenth grade girls as to the availability of the three drugs surveyed. The percentages are almost identical when comparing these two groups separately. Eighth grade girls, on the whole, it appears are not to knowledgeable as to people who can get them drugs.

Geographic Differences. A higher percentage of students attending Wasatch Front high schools, it appears, in examining Table XV, know individually who can get them drugs than do students attending high schools elsewhere throughout the state. This applies to total students, males and females.

Students attending a high school in the central part of the state seemed to know relatively few people who could make drugs available. Only slightly over one-fourth of these students knew someone who could get them marijuana; just sixteen percent seemed to know persons who could obtain speed; and eleven percent only had any LSD contacts. A few other schools scattered throughout the state also knew few people who peddle drugs as shown in Table XV.

The percentage range of availability of drugs to students by sex is shown in Table XVI.

It should be noted that the schools in districts represented by the high range of drug availability knowledge were not unique to the Wasatch Front area. Both Wasatch Front and Rest of the State schools are included. All of the schools or districts, however, reporting little knowledge of persons who could provide drugs were located outside the Wasatch Front area.

SUMMARY

A survey of drug use by Utah high school students was conducted by the Office of the State Department of Public Instruction in May 1969 for the Governor's Sub-committee on Drug Abuse. The questionnaire was administered in 36 school districts to approximately 48,000 students grades 8-12 with 47182 questionnaires being processed for this reporting. The 1185 eigth and ninth grade students included in the study were enrolled in five junior high schools that served as control schools.

Information was obtained from students on (1) frequency of drugs used, (2) when first and last they took drugs, (3) main reason in taking drugs, (4) knowledge of people who could provide drugs, and (5) the reliability of their answers.

Only one percent of the total respondents said their answers were not reliable. Three percent didn't respond to the item and four percent said most of their answers were reliable.

In interpreting the data, this factor of reliability of answers should be kept in mind since there is a margin of error. From item to item there is also an inconsistency in the number of students who respond they use drugs. Also, the representativeness of the respondents to the total population should be kept in mind when generalizing the findings to all Utah high school students enrolled in grades 8-12. The survey attempted to include the responses of all enrolled high school students in grades 10-12 but the responses of participating eighth and ninth graders may not be representative of the replies of all students in the state enrolled in these grades.

The findings of the survey are listed below under the appropriate section heading.

FREQUENCY OF DRUG USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

1. Drugs are being used by high school students in Utah but not extensively. The percentage of respondents who stated they have never used drugs was as follows: marijuana (87.8%), Glue (92.9%), Speed (90.0%), and LSD (95.1%).
2. Marijuana is the drug reportedly used most frequently by high school students followed by speed, glue and LSD.
3. Males report using these drugs a slight percentage more than females. The differences range from a low of 2.1% difference in the use of speed to a high of 7.2% difference in marijuana use.
4. A slight but perceptible increase by grade level in the use of marijuana once or more by high school students was observed. The percentage of users of the total respondents by grade was eighth grade, 9.1 percent; tenth grade 10.5 percent and twelfth grade, 14.2 percent.
5. The use of glue once or more by high school students seems to decline from grade ten (8.3% claiming use) to grade twelve (5.6% use).
6. Wasatch Front high school students seem to use marijuana (13.7% compared to 8.1%), speed (10.0% compared to 8.1%), and LSD (6.1% compared to 3.8%) more frequently than do similar students enrolled elsewhere in the state. Little difference was noted between the two geographic areas as to the extent of using glue (7.0% Wasatch Front and 7.6% rest of state).
7. A few high schools throughout the state, predominantly outside the Wasatch Front area, report little or no use of drugs by high school students.

LAST TIME DRUGS WERE USED

1. As many high school students last used marijuana (6.5% compared to 6.1%) and speed (4.6% compared to 5.3%) as recently as a few weeks ago or sooner as those who reported their last use of these drugs was a few months ago or more.
2. The last use of glue by students seems to have occurred over a few months ago (5.3%) rather than the present period of a few weeks ago or

less (1.3%).

3. The use of LSD by high school students seems to be more within the immediate present than either marijuana or speed since 3.4 percent of the students reported using it a few weeks ago or sooner compared to the 2.0% who said they took it several months or more ago.
4. The observations made in numbers one and two apply to both sexes and generally to each grade level as to when last drugs were taken.

AGE WHEN FIRST USED DRUGS

1. The median age when participating high school students in the survey first commenced using drugs was as follows: marijuana–15.6 years, glue–13.3 years, speed–15.2 years, and LSD–15.4 years.
2. By grade level, it appears that junior high school students may be commencing to use drugs earlier than senior high school students. The median age when marijuana, speed and LSD were first used by eighth graders and twelfth graders is shown as follows: (1) marijuana–twelfth grade 15.9 years and eighth grade 14.2 years, (2) speed–twelfth grade 15.7 years and eighth grade 13.7 years, and (3) LSD–twelfth grade 15.8 years and eighth grade 13.6 years. The sample of students in grade eight, however is small.
3. No high school student reported first starting to use glue at age fifteen or older. This may mean that they have had their fill of glue by this age and thus commence experimenting with one or more of the other three drugs.

MAIN REASON FOR USING DRUGS

1. "Curiosity" was the primary reason high school students checked (8.5%) why they used drugs followed by "for kicks" (3.8%), "friends use them" (1.4%) and "on a dare" (.9%). These reasons were chosen in the same order of frequency by male and female high school students, by students enrolled separately in each of the grades 8-12 and by high school students residing either in or outside the Wasatch Front area.
2. The higher the grade of enrollment, the higher the percentage of high school students who chose "curiosity" as the main reason for using drugs. In grade eight, percentage was 6.6 percent, in grade ten 7.6 percent and in grade twelve 9.8 percent.

TAKEN DRUGS IN COMBINATION

1. Five percent of the high school students participating in the survey stated they have used two drugs at the same time, while 2.7 percent stated they have used three drugs or more in combination.
2. Generally, a higher percentage of male high school students in each of the grades 8-12 reported using two or three drugs in combination than female high school students.
3. High school students enrolled in the upper grades of high school seem to use drugs in combination to a slight degree more than students enrolled in the lower grades of secondary school.
4. A higher percentage of students enrolled in Wasatch Front high schools report using two drugs (5.72% compared to 3.13%) and three drugs (3.97% compared to 1.78%) in combination than do students enrolled in

high schools elsewhere in the state.

KNOW PERSONS WHO CAN GET DRUGS

1. Not all high school students know people who can sell them drugs. One third of the students said they knew no one who could get them marijuana, 43.7 percent said the same thing about getting speed and nearly half of the students (48.2%) claimed they were unaware of people who could get them LSD.
2. Marijuana seems to be the drug most available to students (65.3% so stating) followed by speed (55.3%) and LSD (50.7%).
3. A slightly higher percent of the male high school students contend they know someone who can provide them with drugs than female high school students. This difference is observed in each of the grades of enrollment 8-12.
4. A higher percent of high school students living in the Wasatch Front area seem to know someone who can get them drugs (marijuana–70.82% compared to 56.09%, speed–61.72% compared to 44–27% and LSD–57.12% compared to 40.76%) than do high school students living in the rest of the state. These differences also exist between male and female high school students as well.

TABLE I

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN DRUG STUDY

Grade	Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
8	560	1.2	244	1.0	316	1.3
9	625	1.3	287	1.2	338	1.4
10	17349	36.8	8663	36.9	8686	36.6
11	15584	33.0	7765	33.2	7819	33.0
12	13064	27.7	6510	27.7	6554	27.7
TOTAL	47182	100.0	23469	100.0	23713	100.0

TABLE II

RELIABILITY OF ANSWERS GIVEN BY ALL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Reliability of Answers	Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Answers are not reliable	451	1.0	308	1.3	143	.6
Most answers are reliable	1878	4.0	1183	5.0	695	2.9
All answers are reliable	43411	92.0	21199	90.3	22212	93.7

TABLE III

USE OF DRUGS--BY SEX (NUMBER)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS (MAY 1969)

Question	Marijuana Male	Marijuana Female	Marijuana Total	Glue Male	Glue Female	Glue Total	Speed Male	Speed Female	Speed Total	LSD Male	LSD Female	LSD Total
Have you used												
Never	19695	21632	41327	21166	22555	43721	20784	21537	42321	21868	22864	44732
Once	1059	591	1650	813	515	1328	841	762	1603	510	306	816
5 times or less	953	580	1533	528	276	804	768	670	1438	343	210	553
10 times or less	390	216	606	362	180	542	310	219	526	189	94	283
More than 10 times	1287	661	1948	516	150	666	650	463	1113	455	198	653
When did you use												
Yesterday or today	694	334	1028	184	70	254	443	360	803	314	135	449
A few weeks ago	1282	742	2024	239	135	374	758	606	1364	736	417	1153
A few months ago	1297	730	2027	520	320	840	902	742	1644	437	287	724
More than a year ago	538	328	866	1142	505	1647	444	393	837	141	82	223
Never	19553	21533	41086	21176	22574	43750	20762	21543	42305	21675	22723	44398
Age when first used												
13 or under	255	93	348	751	314	1065	368	251	619	119	60	179
14 years	381	224	605	466	224	690	484	435	919	248	133	381
15 years	1058	595	1653	937	537	1474	672	602	1274	459	318	777
16 years or older	2133	1228	3361	0	0	0	1123	936	2059	785	391	1176
Never	19544	21517	41061	21139	22563	43702	20687	21423	42110	21707	22729	44436
Know people who can get												
Definitely	8754	7152	15906				6425	5226	11651	5383	4402	9785
Possibly	7545	7381	14926				7458	6994	14452	7298	6842	14140
No	6932	9015	15947				9301	11311	20612	10475	12261	22736

TABLE III

USE OF DRUGS--BY SEX (PERCENT)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS (MAY 1969)

	Marijuana			Glue			Speed			LSD		
Question	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Have you used												
Never	84.2	91.4	87.8	90.5	95.3	92.9	89.0	91.0	90.0	93.6	96.9	95.1
Once	4.5	2.5	3.5	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.2	1.3	1.7
5 times or less	4.1	2.4	3.3	2.3	1.2	1.7	3.3	2.8	3.1	1.5	.9	1.2
10 times or less	1.7	.9	1.3	1.5	.8	1.2	1.3	.9	1.1	.8	.4	.6
More than 10 times	5.5	2.8	4.1	2.2	.6	1.4	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.9	.8	1.4
When did you use												
Yesterday or today	3.0	1.4	2.2	.8	.3	.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	.6	1.0
A few weeks ago	5.5	3.1	4.3	1.0	.6	.8	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.8	2.4
A few months ago	5.5	3.1	4.3	2.2	1.3	1.8	3.8	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.2	1.5
More than a year ago	2.3	1.4	1.8	4.9	2.1	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	.6	.3	.5
Never	83.3	90.8	87.1	90.2	95.2	92.7	88.5	90.8	89.7	92.4	95.8	94.1
Age when first used*												
13 or under	1.1	.4	.7	3.2	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.3	.5	.3	.4
14 years	1.6	.9	1.3	2.0	.9	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.1	.6	.8
15 years	4.5	2.5	3.5	4.0	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.6
16 years or older	9.1	5.2	7.1				4.8	3.9	4.4	3.3	1.6	2.5
Never	83.3	90.7	87.0	90.1	95.2	92.6	88.1	90.3	89.3	92.5	95.9	94.2
Know people who can get												
Definitely	37.3	30.2	33.7				27.4	22.0	24.7	22.9	18.6	20.7
Possibly	32.1	31.1	31.6				31.8	29.5	30.6	31.1	28.9	30.0
No	29.5	38.0	33.8				39.6	47.7	43.7	44.6	51.7	48.2

*For glue, the age range was from 12 or under through 15 years or older.

Figure 1. The percentage use of drugs (one or more times) reported by Utah high school students by sex--May 1969.

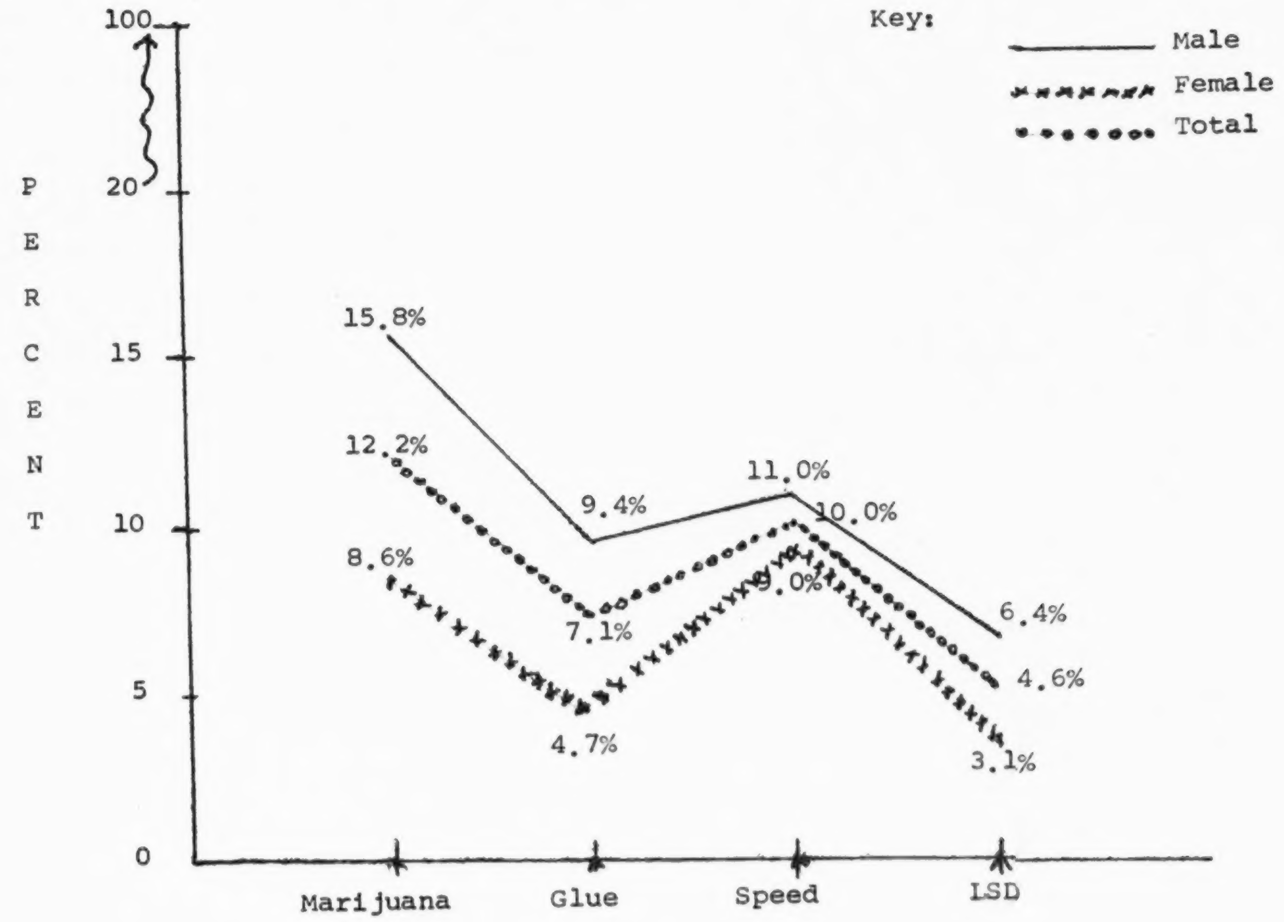


TABLE IV

USE OF DRUGS--BY GRADE AND SEX (NUMBER)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Drug	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Marijuana															
Never	217	290	507	258	305	563	7502	7983	15485	6455	7131	13586	5263	5923	11186
Once	8	13	21	10	11	21	377	206	583	352	190	542	312	171	483
5 times or less	7	9	16	4	14	18	270	214	484	356	192	548	316	151	467
10 times or less	3	1	4	8	5	13	110	79	189	137	64	201	199	132	199
More than 10 times	7	3	10	7	2	9	367	191	558	671	437	671	700	469	700
Glue															
Never	212	287	499	262	313	575	7684	8175	15859	7019	7462	14481	12307	5989	12307
Once	13	14	27	10	9	19	355	236	591	266	163	429	169	93	262
5 times of less	8	5	13	6	6	12	208	124	332	165	82	247	141	59	200
10 times or less	0	7	7	1	4	5	153	65	218	63	120	192	79	41	120
More than 10 times	11	1	12	6	5	11	220	68	288	161	40	201	118	36	154
Speed															
Never	222	291	513	253	303	556	7766	7906	15672	6829	7091	13920	5714	5946	11660
Once	11	7	18	13	14	27	315	304	619	280	245	525	226	188	414
5 times or less	6	10	16	8	12	20	248	225	473	257	238	495	249	185	434
10 times or less	3	2	5	2	1	3	82	68	150	123	90	213	100	58	158
More than 10 times	5	1	6	11	5	16	202	155	357	239	138	377	193	164	357
LSD															
Never	233	306	539	275	332	607	8130	8370	16500	7212	7541	14753	6018	6315	12333
Once	3	5	8	4	2	6	175	120	295	179	106	285	149	73	222
5 times or less	2	2	4	5	2	7	102	78	180	134	68	202	100	60	160
10 times or less	2	1	3	1	1	2	63	30	93	57	29	86	66	33	99
More than 10 times	3	1	4	2	1	3	141	66	207	151	62	213	158	68	226

TABLE IV

USE OF DRUGS--BY GRADE AND SEX (PERCENT)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Drug	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Marijuana															
Never	89.7	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	90.2	87.0	92.0	89.5	83.4	91.3	87.4	81.1	90.5	85.8
Once	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.4	2.4	3.4	4.5	2.4	3.5	4.8	2.6	3.7
5 times or less	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.4	4.2	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.8	4.6	2.5	3.5	4.9	2.3	3.6
10 times or less	1.2	.3	.7	2.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	.9	1.1	1.8	.8	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.5
More than 10 times	2.9	.9	1.8	2.4	.6	1.4	4.3	2.2	3.2	5.6	3.0	4.3	7.2	3.5	5.4
Glue															
Never	86.9	91.4	89.4	91.9	92.9	92.4	89.1	94.3	91.7	90.7	95.5	93.1	92.2	96.5	94.4
Once	5.3	4.5	4.8	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.1	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.8	2.6	1.4	2.0
5 times or less	3.3	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.2	.9	1.5
10 times or less	.0	2.2	1.3	.8	.4	1.2	1.8	.7	1.3	1.7	.8	1.2	1.2	.6	.9
More than 10 times	4.5	.3	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.6	.8	1.7	2.1	.5	1.3	1.8	.5	1.2
Speed															
Never	91.4	92.4	91.9	88.2	90.4	89.4	90.2	91.3	90.7	88.4	90.9	89.6	88.2	90.9	89.5
Once	2.9	3.5	3.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.2
5 times or less	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.3
10 times or less	1.2	.6	.9	.7	.3	.5	1.0	.8	.9	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	.9	1.2
More than 10 times	2.1	.3	1.1	3.8	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.1	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.7
LSD															
Never	95.9	97.1	96.6	95.8	98.2	97.1	94.4	96.6	95.5	93.3	96.6	94.9	92.7	96.4	94.6
Once	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	.6	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.7
5 times or less	.8	.6	.7	1.7	.6	1.1	1.2	.9	1.0	1.7	.9	1.3	1.5	.9	1.2
10 times or less	.8	.3	.5	.3	.3	.3	.7	.3	.5	.7	.4	.6	1.0	.5	.8
More than 10 times	1.2	.3	.7	.7	.3	.5	1.6	.8	1.2	2.0	.8	1.4	2.4	1.0	1.7

Figure 2. The percentage use of drugs (one or more times) reported by Utah high school students by grade level--May 1969.

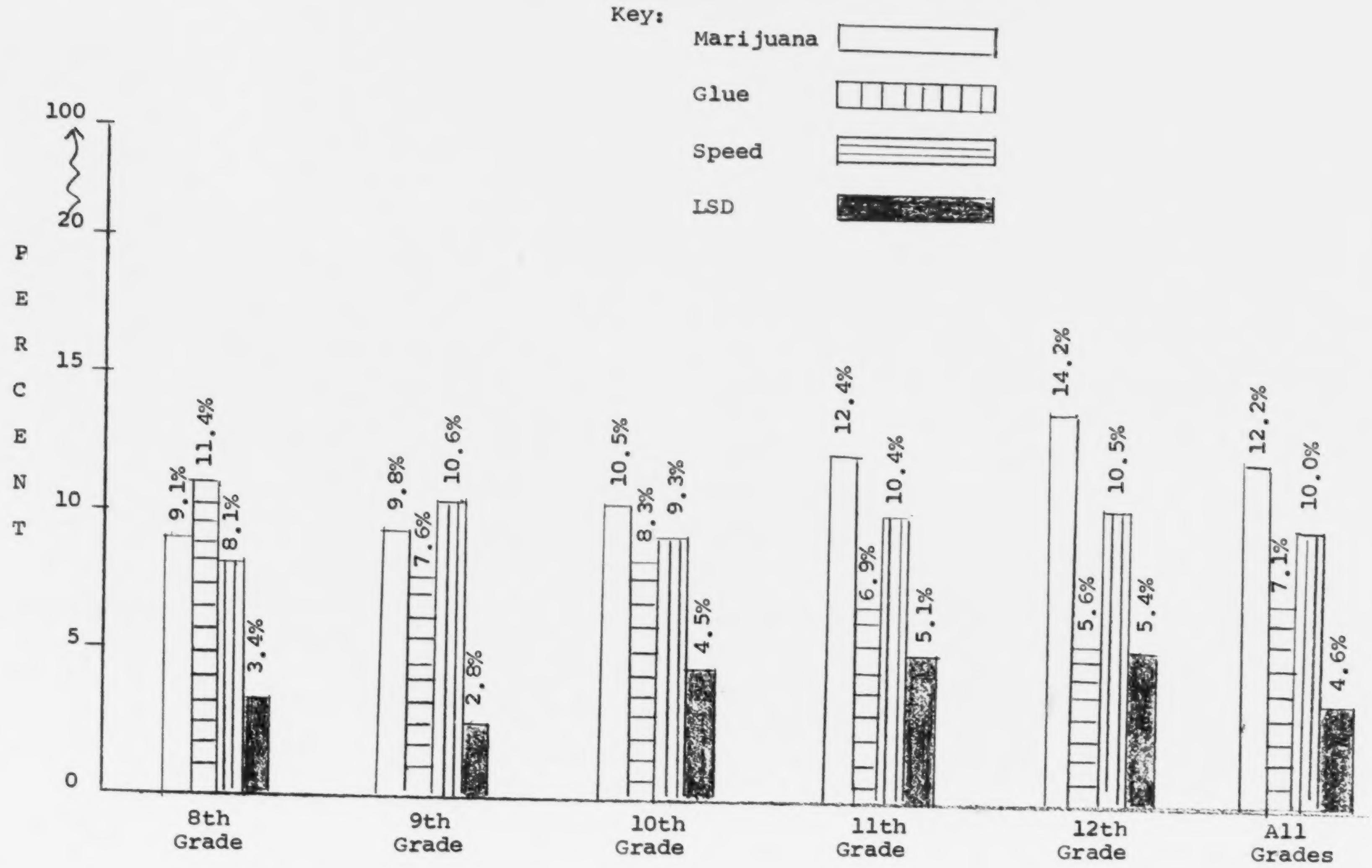


TABLE V

THE USE OF DRUGS (ONE OR MORE TIMES) BY WASATCH FRONT SCHOOLS COMPARED TO REST OF THE STATE MAY 1969

Region	Marijuana			Glue			Speed			LSD		
	T N	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N
Wasatch Front	4463	2827	1636	2287	1520	767	3554	1970	1584	1986	1268	718
Rest of State	1220	787	433	1027	695	332	1174	641	533	511	334	177
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wasatch Front	13.70	17.53	9.05	7.02	9.42	4.67	10.01	12.21	9.64	6.10	7.86	4.37
Rest of State	8.09	11.48	6.44	7.57	10.14	4.94	8.65	9.35	7.93	3.76	4.87	2.63

Figure 3. The percentage use of drugs (one or more times) by Wasatch Front schools compared to rest of state--May 1969.

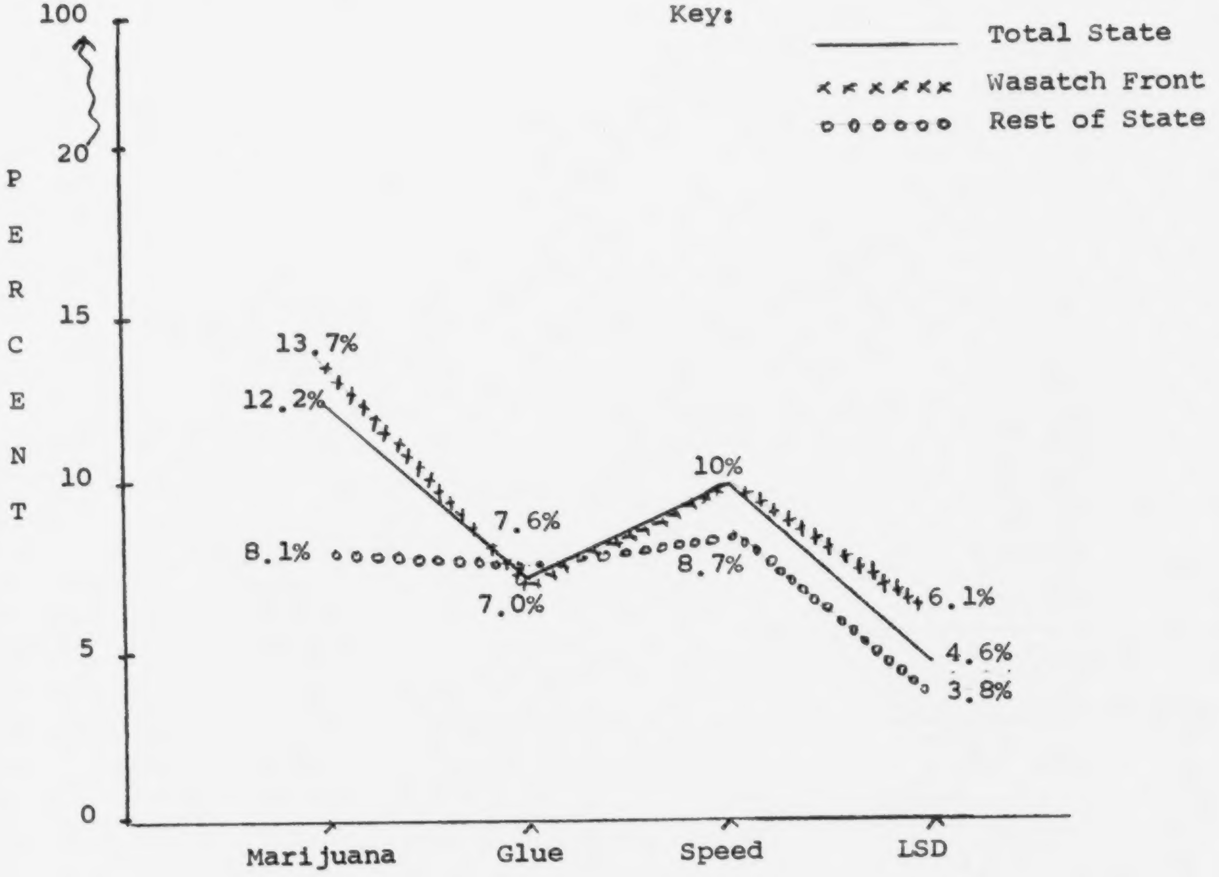


TABLE VI

UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS REPORTING LITTLE OR NO USE OF DRUGS
MAY 1969

Marijuana High School	%	Glue High School	%	Speed High School	%	LSD High School	%
10-708	0	29-704	0	10-708	0	10-708	0
16-708	0	27-708	2	16-708	2	16-708	0
27-708	0	34-704	2	34-704	2	10-712	0
34-704	2			8-704	3	26-712	0
29-704	2			9-706	3	29-704	0
17-708	3			10-704	3	27-708	1
23-708	3			17-708	3	28-704	1
30-708	3			26-712	3	30-708	1
				27-708	3	17-708	1
						20-704	1
						22-704	1
						10-704	1
						15-704	1
						1-716	2
						3-704	2
						4-706	2
						16-704	2
						25-704	2
						25-708	2
						33-704	2
						37-708	2
						19-708	3
						23-708	3
						8-704	3
						9-706	3
						13-704	3
						14-704	3
						14-706	3
						32-704	3
						36-712	3

TABLE VII

UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS REPORTING A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF DRUG USE MAY 1969

Marijuana High School	%	Glue High School	%	Speed High School	%	LSD High School	%
11-704	19	16-704	22	9-704	22	8-708	9
22-704	19	8-712	15	12-712	15	18-704	9
36-716	19	5-708	13	7-710	13	36-704	8
12-716	18	17-704	12	5-708	13	12-712	7
12-718	18	33-716	12	12-718	13	12-716	7
12-704	17	9-704	11	25-704	13	12-718	7
12-712	17	11-704	11	26-704	13	17-704	7
16-704	17	26-708	11	33-716	13	26-708	7
36-708	16	7-712	10	12-716	12	7-712	6
		7-704	10	13-708	12	9-704	6
		12-714	10	36-708	12	12-714	6
		25-704	10			7-706	6
		25-708	10			36-708	6
						36-716	6
						38-704	6
						40-704	6

Figure 4. Percentage of Utah high school students reporting when last they used drugs--by sex--May 1969.

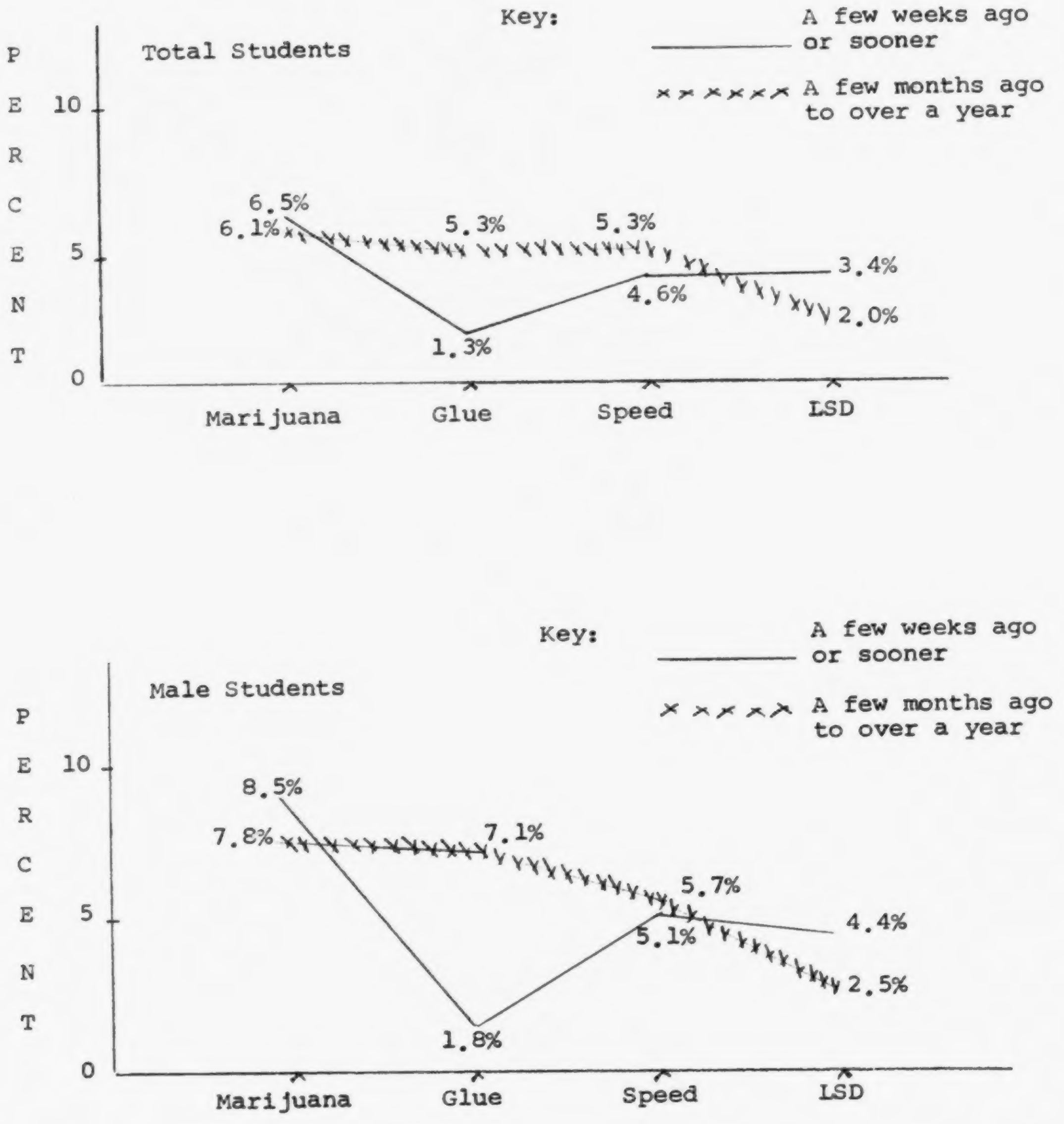


Figure 4. Percentage of Utah high school students reporting when last they used drugs--by sex--May 1969.

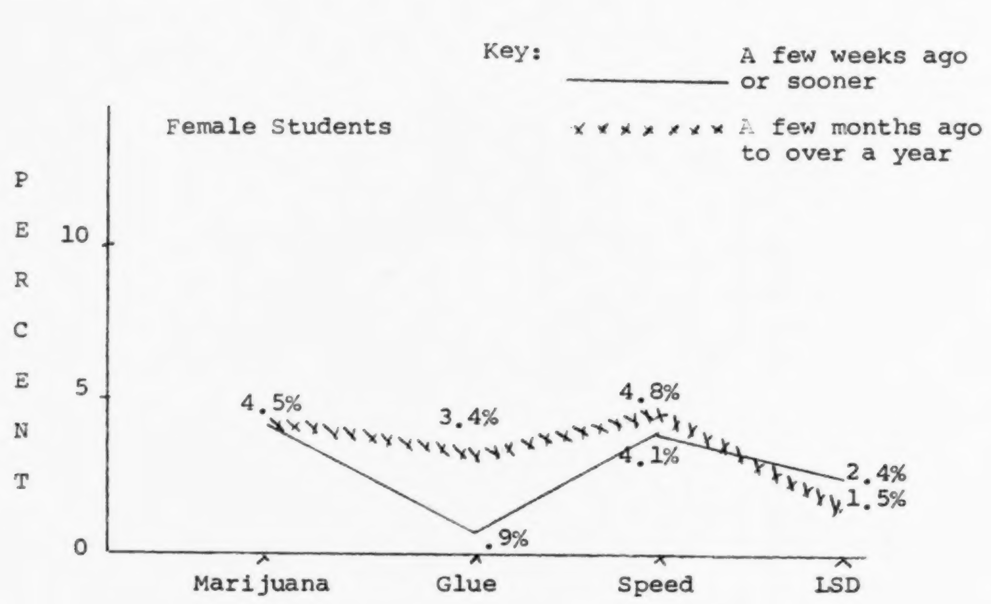


TABLE VIII

WHEN DID YOU USE--BY GRADE AND SEX (NUMBER)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Drug	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Marijuana															
Yesterday or today	6	2	8	2	3	5	223	114	337	230	108	338	233	107	340
A few weeks ago	10	9	19	15	11	26	396	263	659	468	268	736	393	191	584
A few months ago	10	11	21	9	4	23	395	252	647	433	223	656	450	230	680
More than a year ago	4	6	10	3	6	9	183	87	270	174	111	285	174	118	292
Never	213	286	499	257	302	559	7424	7953	15377	6425	7094	13519	5234	5898	11132
Glue															
Yesterday or today	8	3	11	3	1	4	62	29	91	61	18	79	50	19	69
A few weeks ago	3	7	10	5	2	7	98	57	155	81	36	117	52	33	85
A few months ago	3	8	11	6	9	15	252	152	404	157	95	252	102	56	158
More than a year ago	13	14	27	11	9	20	477	219	696	380	158	538	261	105	366
Never	213	284	497	261	316	577	7689	8185	15874	7015	7482	14497	5998	6307	12305
Speed															
Yesterday or today	4	6	10	3	1	4	147	123	270	161	125	286	128	105	233
A few weeks ago	3	5	8	7	8	15	254	218	472	268	204	472	226	171	397
A few months ago	2	8	10	15	18	33	287	279	566	325	230	555	273	207	480
More than a year ago	6	3	9	2	7	9	161	118	279	148	139	287	127	126	253
Never	227	292	519	259	304	563	7751	7925	15676	6814	7103	13917	5711	5919	11630
LSD															
Yesterday or today	5	1	6	1	2	3	120	49	169	102	43	145	86	40	126
A few weeks ago	8	8	16	8	3	11	241	164	405	254	137	391	225	105	330
A few months ago	4	1	5	2	2	4	134	84	218	158	109	267	139	91	230
More than a year ago	1	1	2	2	0	2	33	33	66	56	23	79	49	25	74
Never	224	305	529	273	330	603	8062	8327	16389	7144	7493	14637	5972	6268	12240

TABLE VIII

WHEN DID YOU USE--BY GRADE AND SEX (PERCENT)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Drug	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Marijuana															
Yesterday or today	2.5	.6	1.4	.7	.9	.8	2.6	1.3	1.9	3.0	1.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.6
A few weeks ago	4.1	2.8	3.4	5.2	3.3	4.2	4.6	3.0	3.8	6.0	3.4	4.7	6.0	2.9	4.5
A few months ago	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.7	4.6	2.9	3.7	5.6	2.9	4.2	6.9	3.5	5.2
More than a year ago	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.2
Never	87.3	90.5	89.1	89.5	89.3	89.4	85.7	91.6	88.6	82.7	90.7	86.7	80.4	90.0	85.2
Glue															
Yesterday or today	3.3	.9	2.0	1.0	.3	.6	.7	.3	.5	.8	.2	.5	.8	.3	.5
A few weeks ago	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	.6	1.1	1.1	.7	.9	1.0	.5	.8	.8	.5	.7
A few months ago	1.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.9	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	.9	1.2
More than a year ago	5.3	4.4	4.8	3.8	2.7	3.2	5.5	2.5	4.0	4.9	2.0	3.5	4.0	1.6	2.8
Never	87.3	89.9	88.7	90.9	93.5	92.3	88.8	94.2	91.5	90.3	95.7	93.0	92.1	96.2	94.2
Speed															
Yesterday or today	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.0	.3	.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8
A few weeks ago	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.0
A few months ago	.8	2.5	1.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.2	2.9	3.6	4.2	3.2	3.7
More than a year ago	2.5	.9	1.6	.7	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Never	93.0	92.0	92.7	90.2	89.9	90.1	89.5	91.2	90.4	87.8	90.8	89.3	87.7	90.3	89.0
LSD															
Yesterday or today	2.0	.3	1.1	.3	.6	.5	1.4	.6	1.0	1.3	.5	.9	1.3	.6	1.0
A few weeks ago	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.8	.9	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.3	3.3	1.8	2.5	3.5	1.6	2.5
A few months ago	1.6	.3	.9	.7	.6	.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.8
More than a year ago	.4	.3	.4	.7	.0	.3	.4	.4	.4	.7	.3	.5	.8	.4	.6
Never	91.8	96.5	94.5	95.1	97.6	96.5	93.1	95.9	94.5	92.0	95.8	93.9	91.7	95.6	93.7

Figure 5. Percentage of Utah high school students by grade reporting when last they used drugs--May 1969.

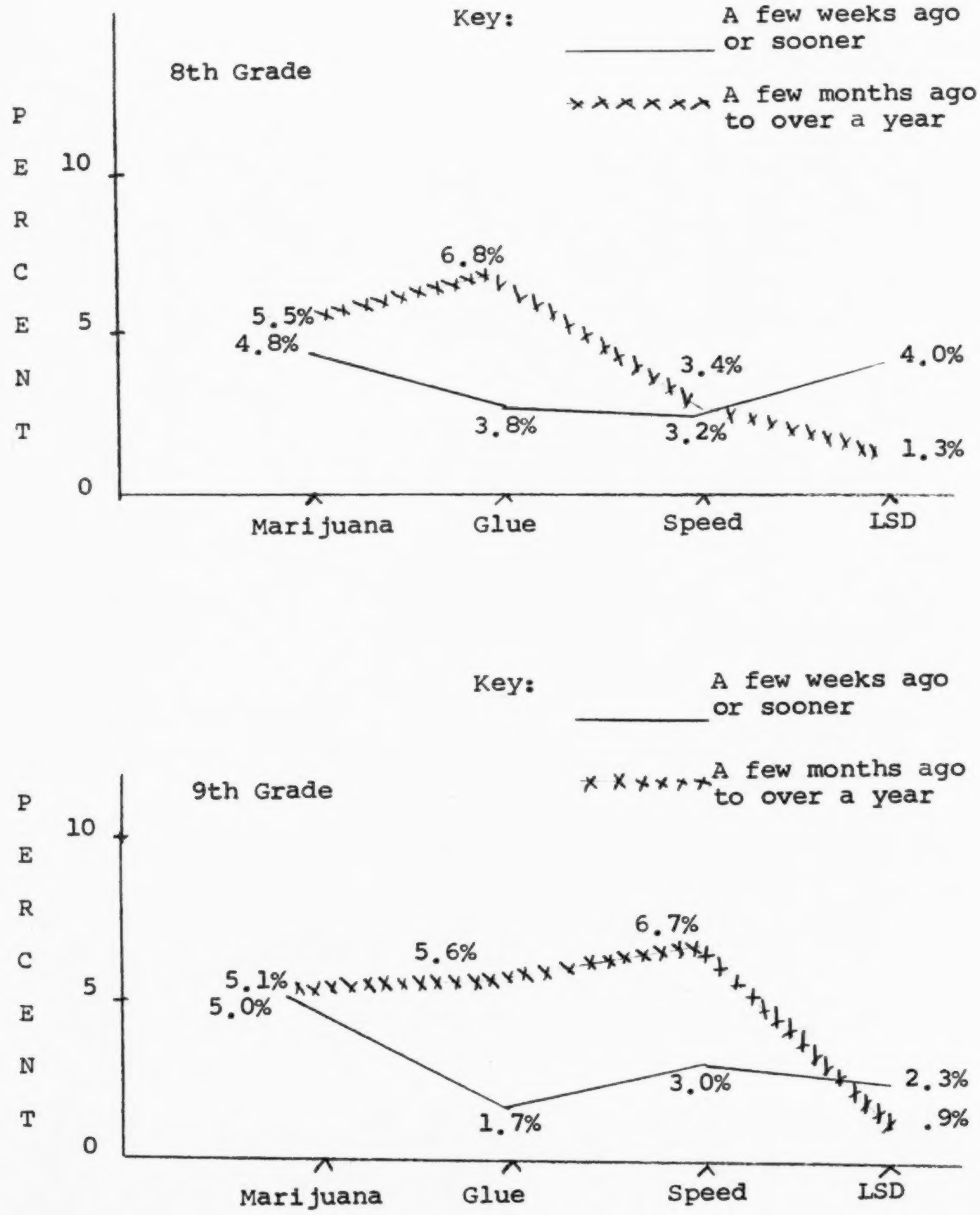


Figure 5. Percentage of Utah high school students by grade reporting when last they used drugs--May 1969.

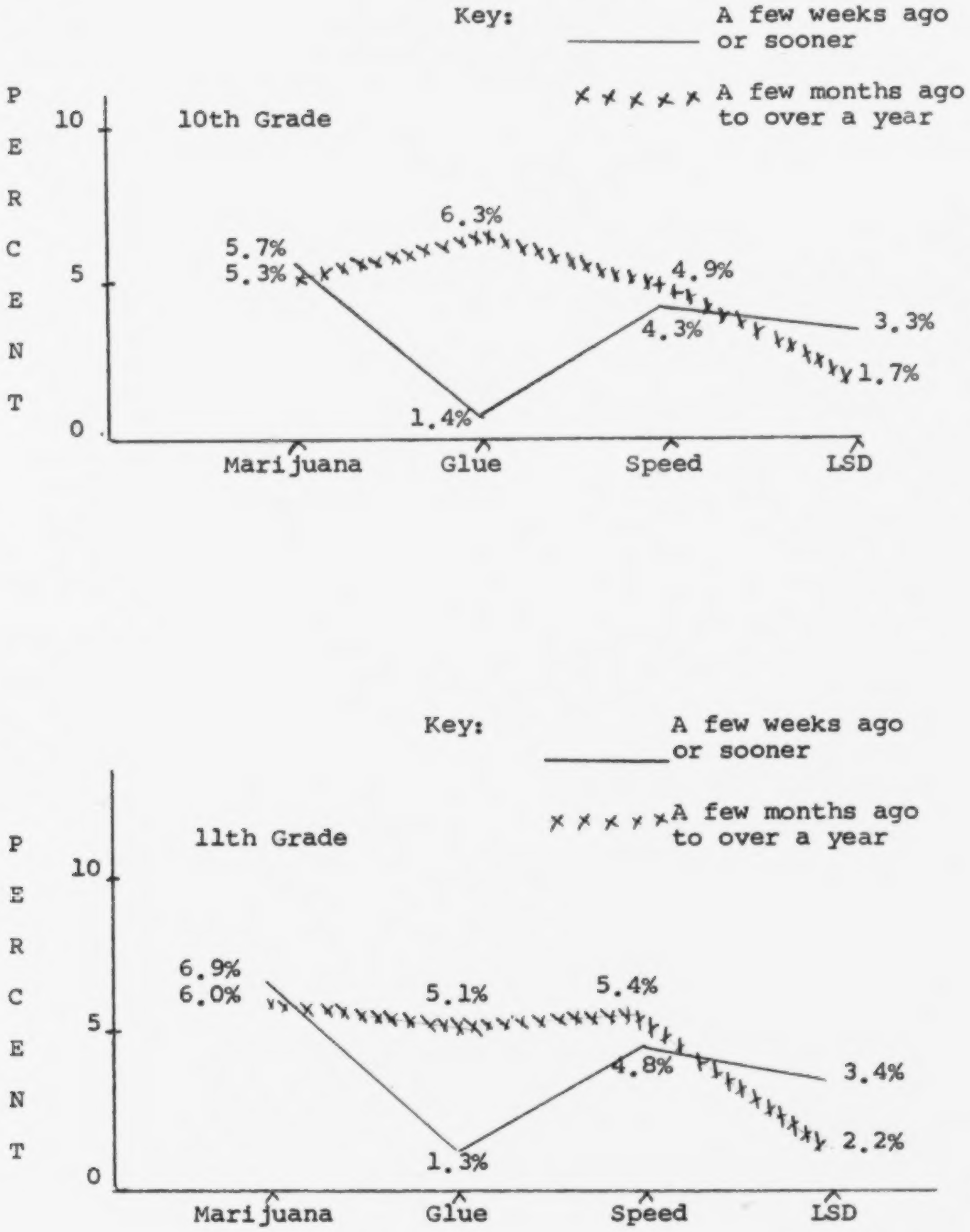


Figure 5. Percentage of Utah high school students by grade reporting when last they used drugs--May 1969.

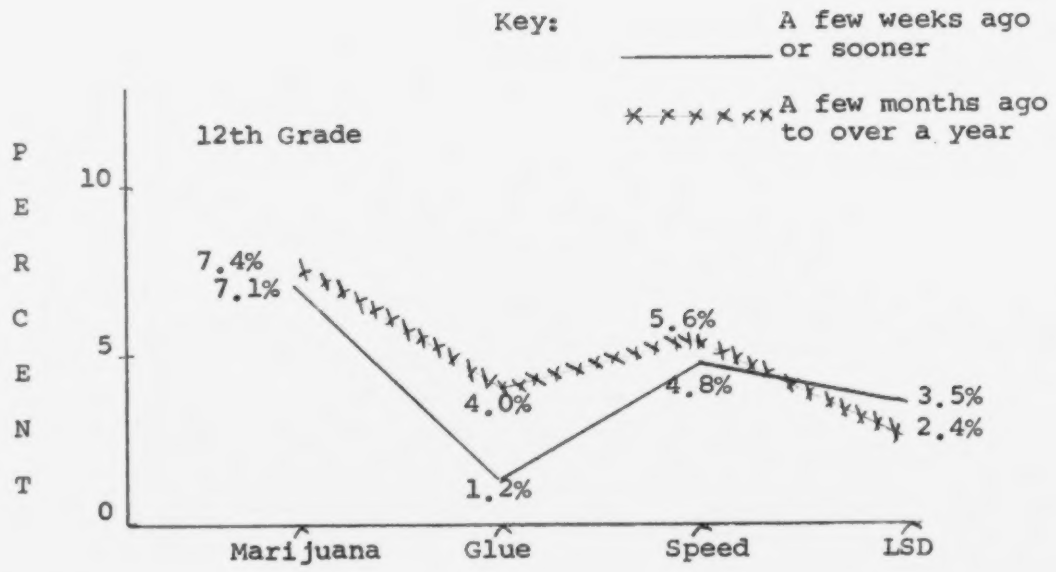
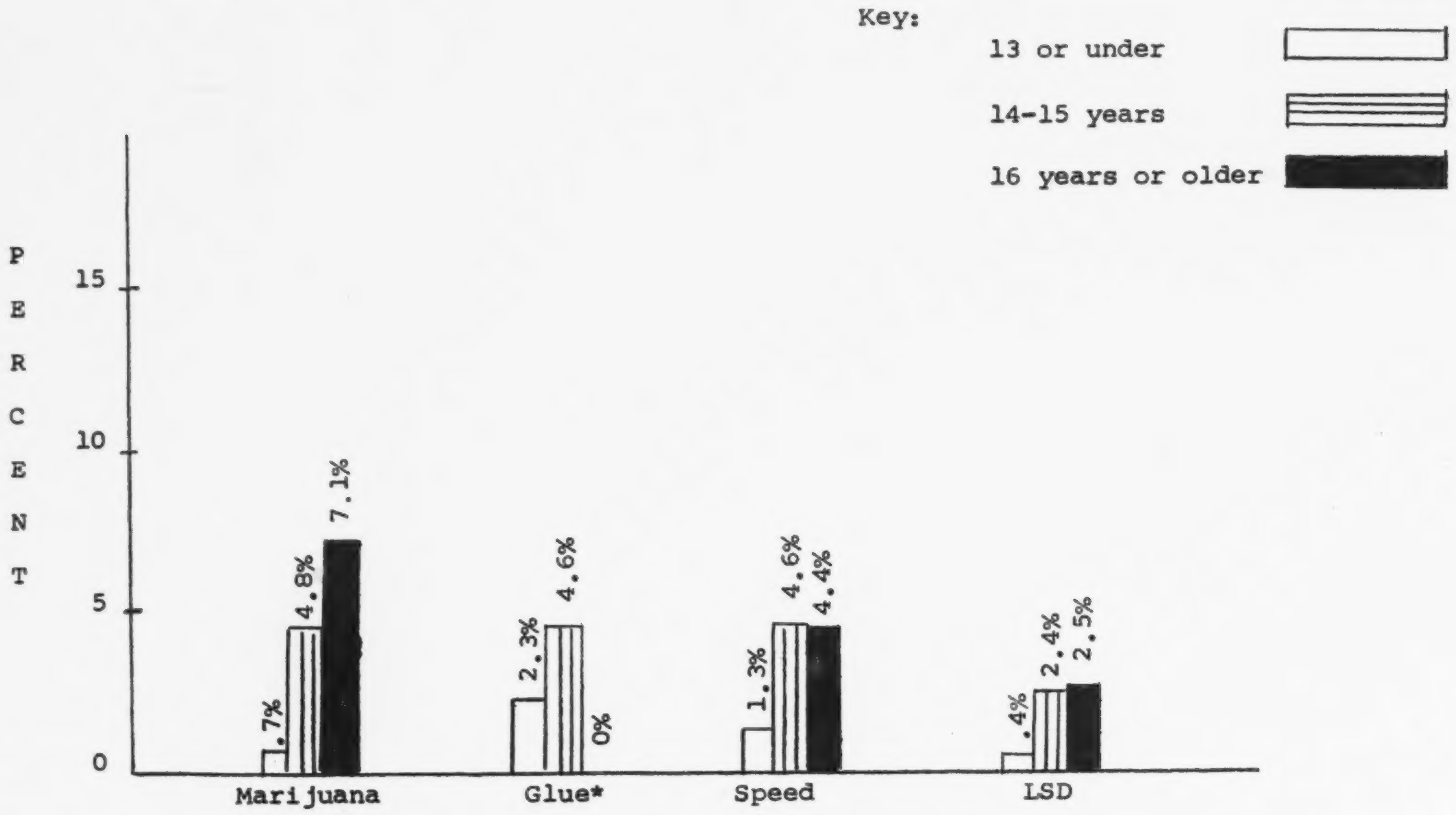
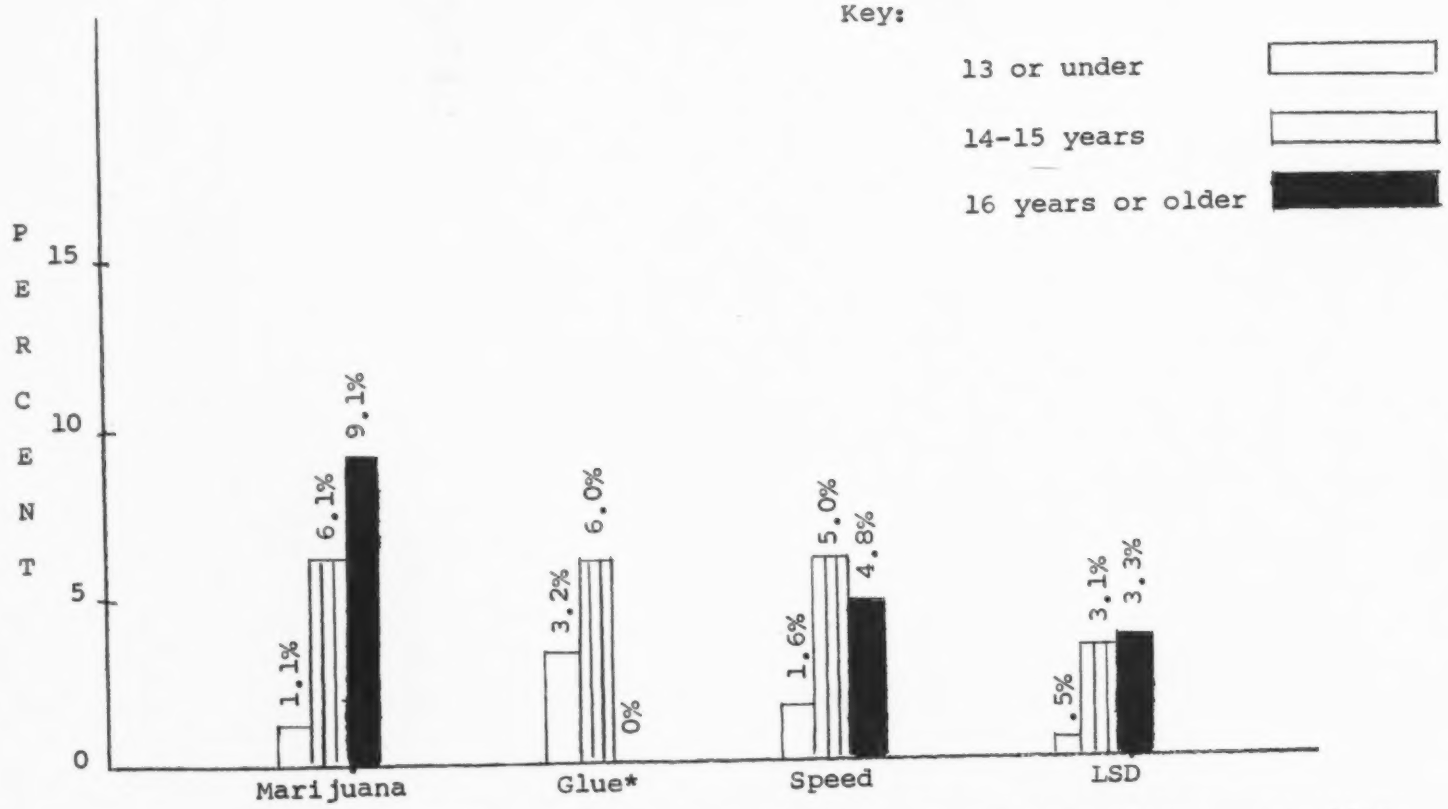


Figure 6. The percentage of total Utah high school students by age group as to when they first used drugs--May 1969.



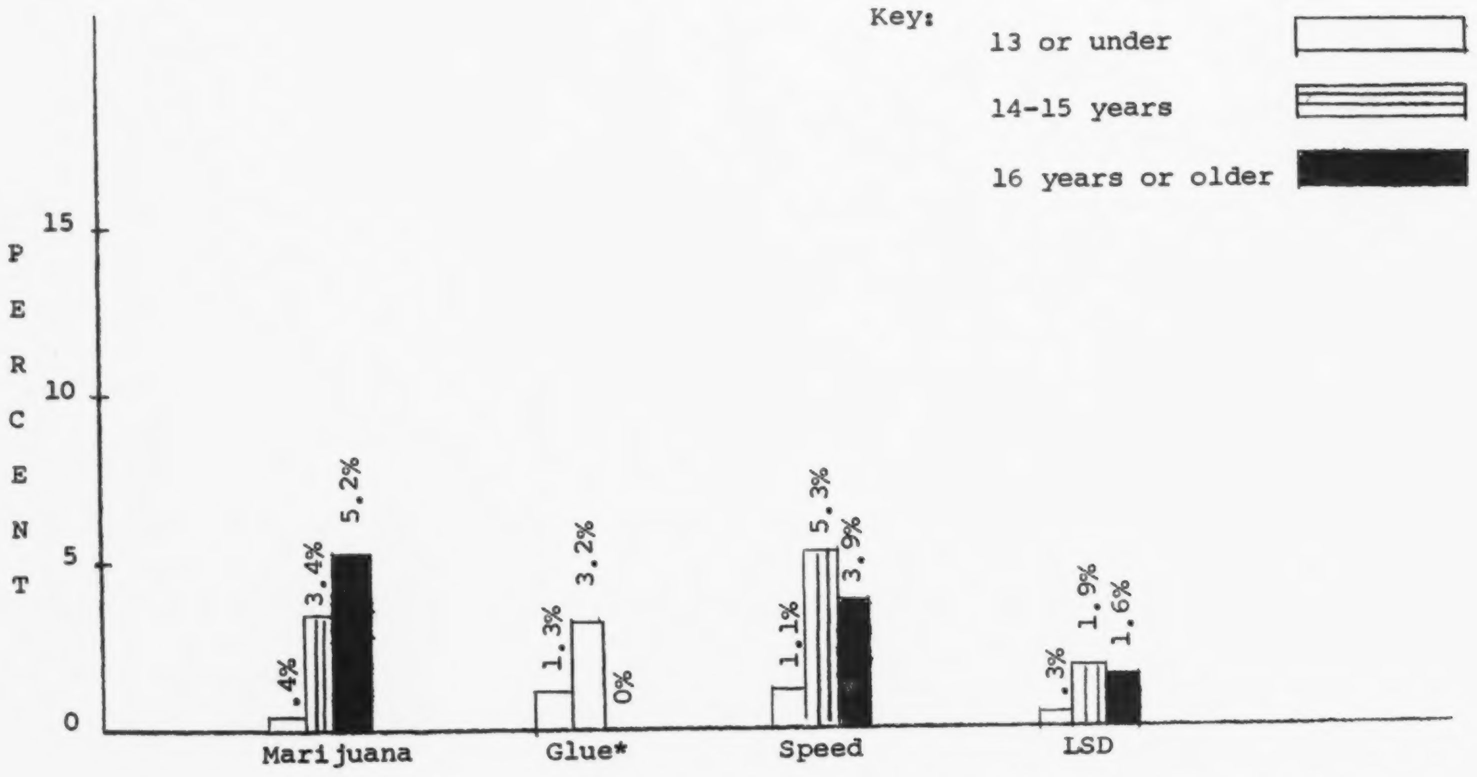
*age groups are: (1) 12 or under, (2) 13-14 years, and (3) 15 years or older.

Figure 7. The percentage of male Utah high school students by age group as to when they first used drugs--May 1969.



*age groups are: (1) 12 or under, (2) 13-14 years, and (3) 15 years or older.

Figure 8. The percentage of female Utah high school students by age group as to when they first used drugs--May 1969.



*age groups are (1) 12 or under, (2) 13-14 years, and (3) 15 years or older.

TABLE IX

YOUR AGE WHEN FIRST USED--BY GRADE AND SEX (NUMBER)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Drug	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Marijuana															
13 or under	13	7	20	5	2	7	106	48	154	74	20	94	57	16	73
14 years	10	15	25	11	21	32	201	108	309	119	55	174	40	25	65
15 years	2	1	3	8	6	14	605	364	969	309	173	482	134	51	85
16 years or older	2	4	6	7	3	10	283	195	478	821	473	1294	1020	553	1573
Never	217	288	505	256	305	561	7424	7944	15368	6416	7085	13501	5231	5895	11126
Glue															
12 or under	20	26	46	14	2	16	318	133	451	238	81	319	161	72	233
13 years	6	5	11	4	11	15	239	138	377	130	49	179	87	21	108
14 years	3	1	4	6	9	15	360	204	564	330	201	531	238	122	360
15 years of older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Never	212	283	495	263	316	579	7676	8181	15857	7006	7470	14476	5982	6313	12295
Speed															
13 or under	10	9	19	5	11	16	150	95	245	118	81	199	85	55	140
14 years	11	13	24	10	20	30	213	194	407	160	128	288	90	80	170
15 years	0	1	1	10	4	14	356	362	718	203	156	359	103	79	182
16 years or older	0	1	1	2	3	1	162	140	302	451	381	832	508	413	921
Never	221	290	511	260	302	562	7727	7869	15596	6793	7057	13850	5686	5905	11591
LSD															
13 or under	8	3	11	2	2	4	51	26	77	26	17	43	32	12	44
14 years	4	3	7	4	3	7	112	66	178	81	33	114	47	28	75
15 years	2	3	5	5	4	9	234	164	398	160	94	254	58	53	111
16 years or older	1	0	1	1	0	1	119	73	192	310	168	478	354	150	504
Never	227	307	534	275	329	604	8091	8325	16416	7140	7487	14627	5974	6281	12255

TABLE IX

YOUR AGE WHEN FIRST USED--BY GRADE AND SEX (PERCENT)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Drug	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Marijuana															
13 or under	5.3	2.2	3.6	1.7	.6	1.1	1.2	.6	.9	1.0	.3	.6	.9	.2	.6
14 years	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.8	6.2	5.1	2.3	1.2	1.8	1.5	.7	1.1	.6	.4	.5
15 years	.8	.3	.5	2.8	1.8	2.2	7.0	4.2	5.6	4.0	2.2	3.1	2.1	.8	1.4
16 years or older	.8	1.3	1.1	2.4	.9	1.6	3.3	2.2	2.8	10.6	6.0	8.3	15.7	8.4	12.0
Never	88.9	91.1	90.2	89.2	90.2	89.8	85.7	91.5	88.6	82.6	90.6	86.6	80.4	89.9	85.2
Glue															
12 or under	8.2	8.2	8.2	4.9	.6	2.6	3.7	1.5	2.6	3.1	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.8
13 years	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.4	3.3	2.4	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.7	.6	1.1	1.3	.3	.8
14 years	1.2	.3	.7	2.1	2.7	2.4	4.2	2.3	3.3	4.2	2.6	3.4	3.7	1.9	2.8
15 years or older	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Never	86.9	89.6	88.4	91.6	93.5	92.6	88.6	94.2	91.4	90.2	95.5	92.9	91.9	96.3	94.1
Speed															
13 or under	4.1	2.8	3.4	1.7	3.3	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.3	.8	1.1
14 years	4.5	4.1	4.3	3.5	5.9	4.8	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.3
15 years	.0	.3	.2	3.5	1.2	2.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.4
16 years or older	.0	.3	.2	.7	.3	.5	1.9	1.6	1.7	5.8	4.9	5.3	7.8	6.3	7.0
Never	90.6	91.8	91.2	90.6	89.3	89.9	89.2	90.6	89.9	87.5	90.3	88.9	87.3	90.1	88.7
LSD															
13 or under	3.3	.9	2.0	.7	.6	.6	.6	.3	.4	.3	.2	.3	.5	.2	.3
14 years	1.6	.9	1.2	1.4	.9	1.1	1.3	.8	1.0	1.0	.4	.7	.7	.4	.6
15 years	.8	.9	.9	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.6	.9	.8	.8
16 years or older	.4	.0	.2	.3	.0	.2	1.4	.8	1.1	4.0	2.1	3.1	5.4	2.3	3.9
Never	93.0	97.2	95.4	95.8	97.3	96.6	93.4	95.8	94.6	92.0	95.8	93.9	91.8	95.8	93.8

Figure 9. The percentage of total Utah high school students by grade level and age group as to when they first used marijuana--May 1969.

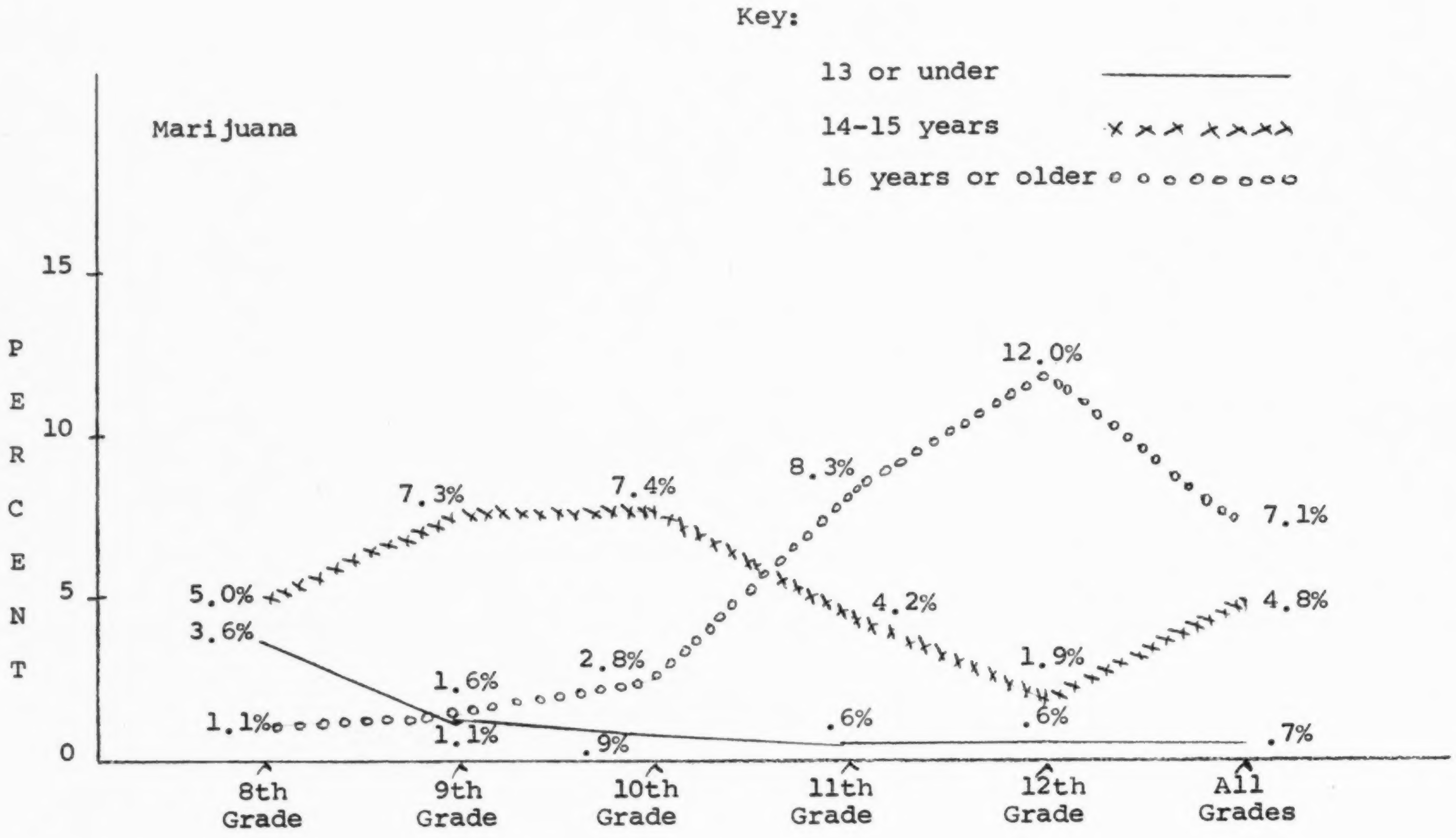
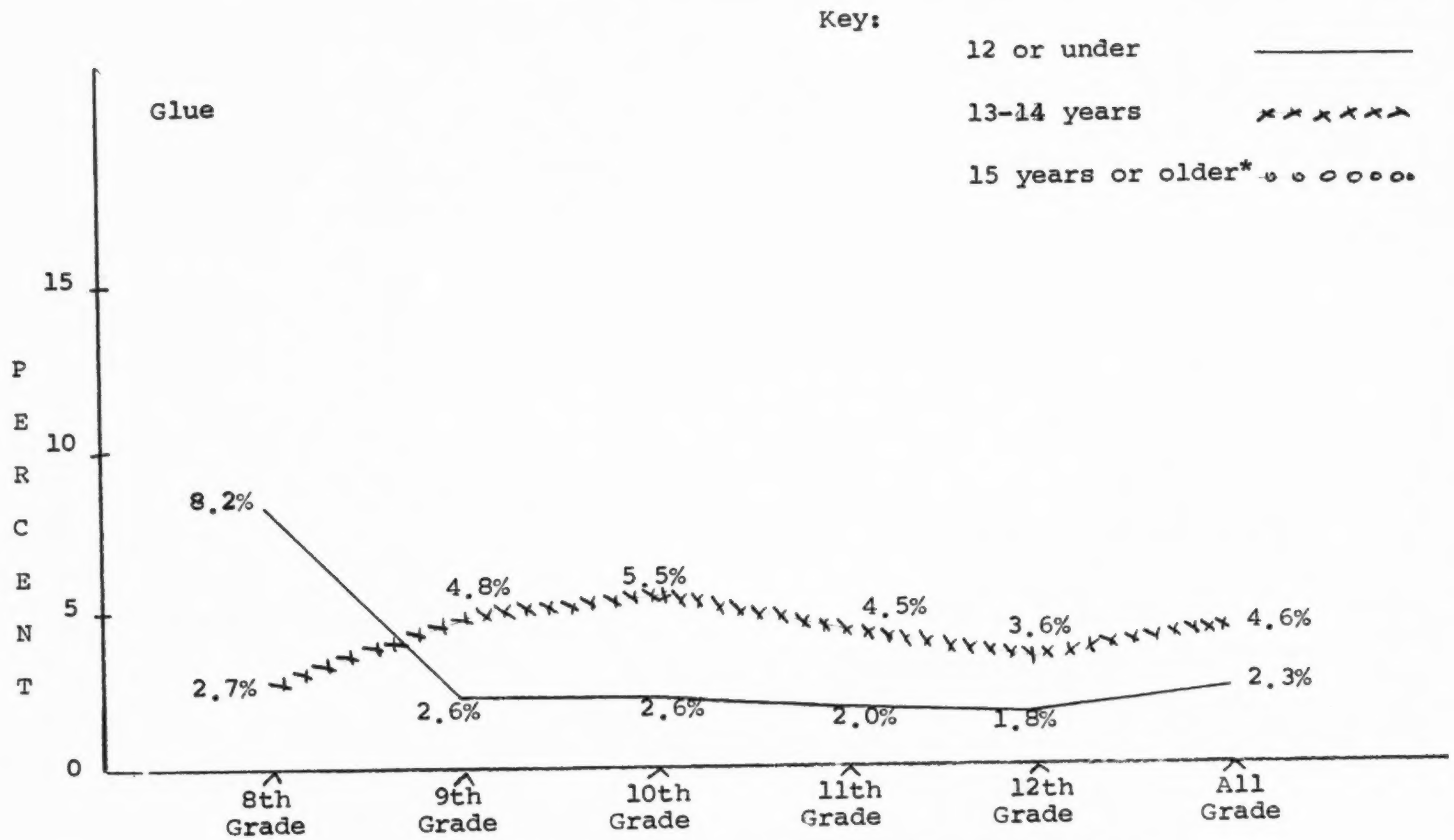


Figure 10. The percentage of total Utah high school students by grade level and age group as to when they first used glue--May 1969.



*No student indicated starting the use of glue at age 15 or above.

Figure 11. The percentage of total Utah high school students by grade level and age group as to when they first used speed--May 1969.

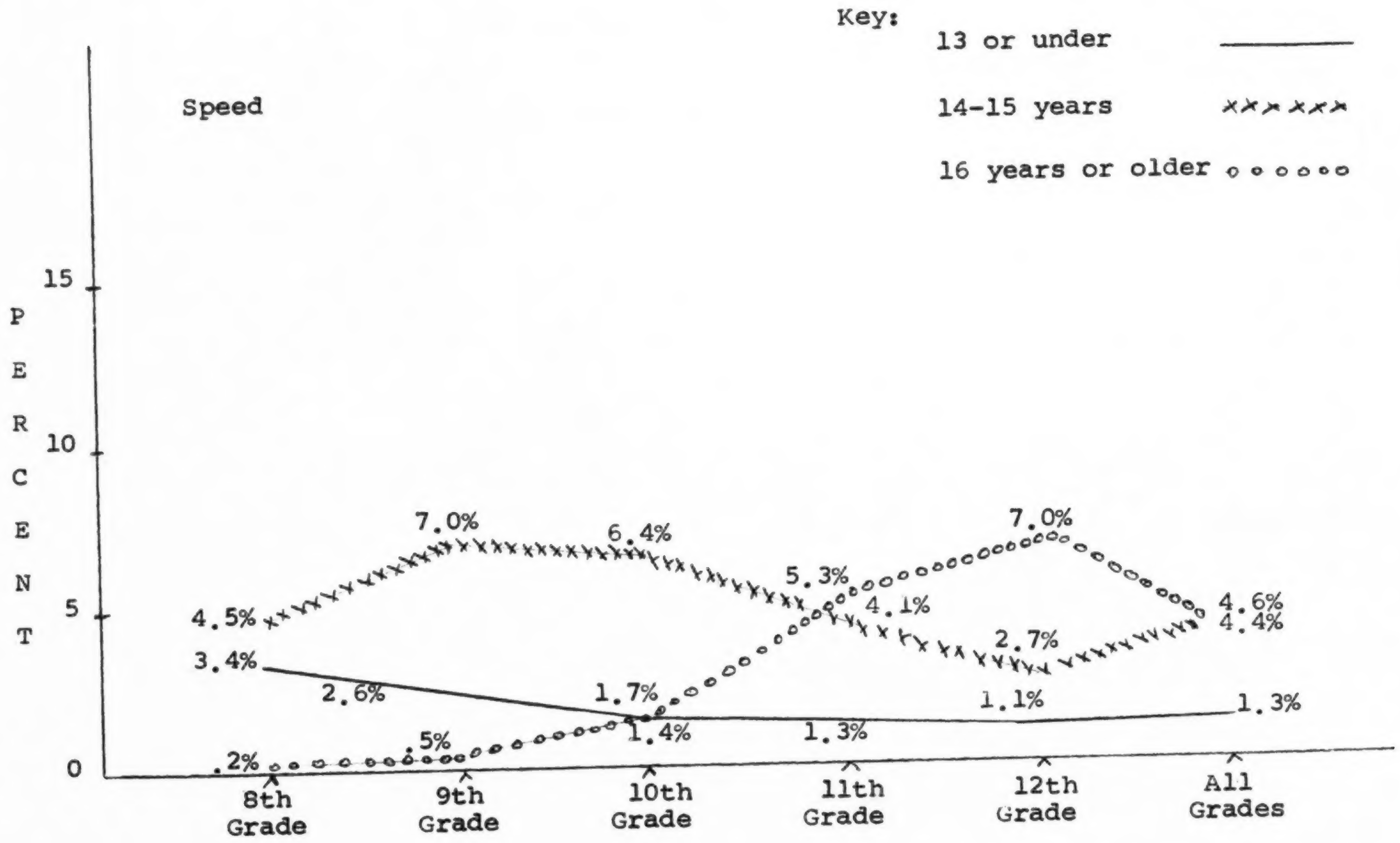


Figure 12. The percentage of total high school students by grade level and age group as to when they first used LSD--May 1969.

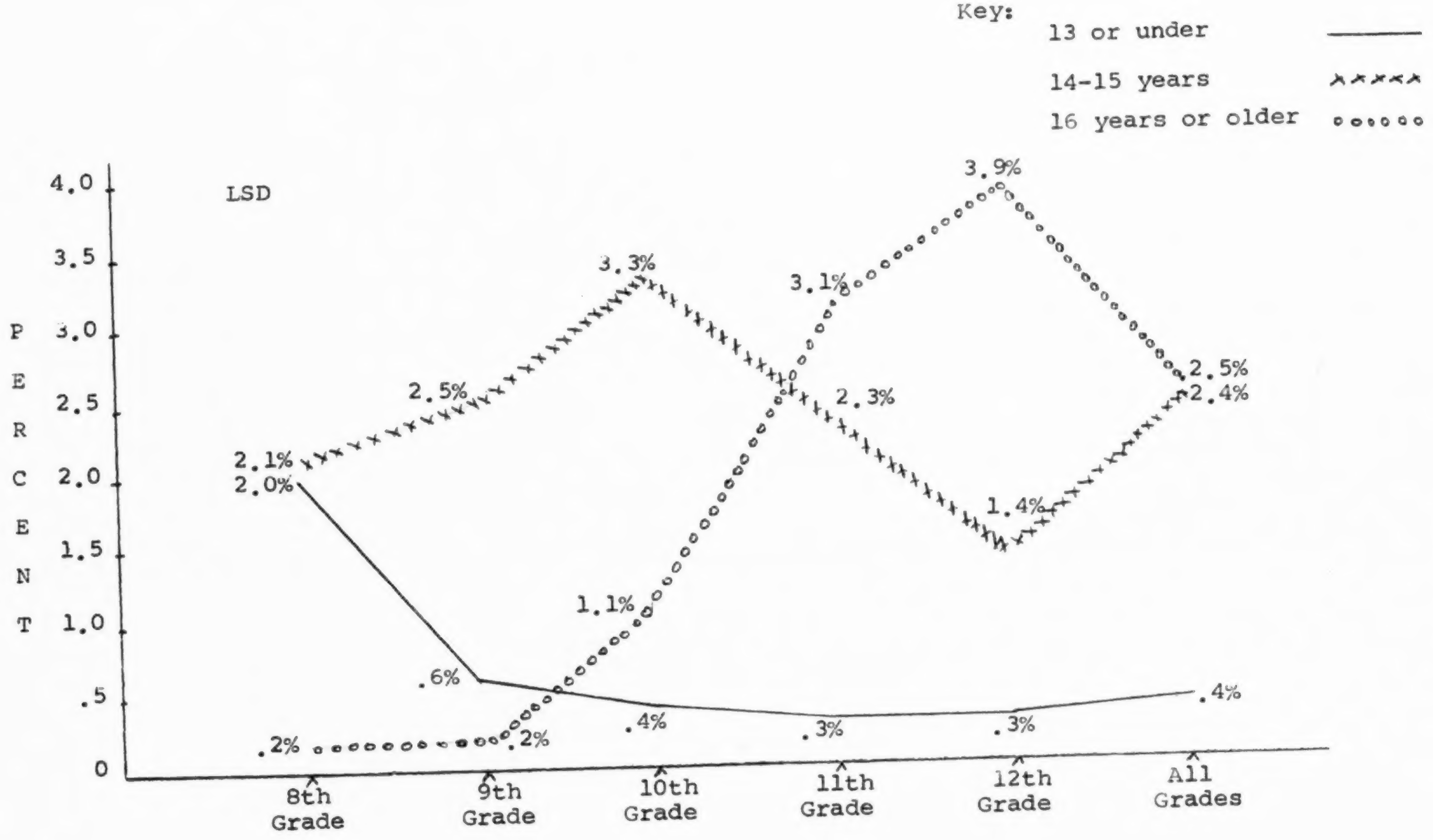


TABLE X

MAIN REASON FOR USE--BY GRADE AND SEX
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Reason	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade			All Grades		
	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N	T N
For Kicks	11	8	19	8	10	18	446	219	615	413	210	623	331	131	462	1209	578	1787
On a Dare	2	5	7	1	0	1	100	76	176	84	63	147	58	54	112	245	198	443
Friends Use Them	4	4	8	9	6	15	154	104	258	136	88	224	104	72	176	407	274	681
Curiosity	15	22	37	22	25	47	7129	7636	14765	6232	6882	13114	5120	5773	10893	2396	1632	4028
Never	207	277	484	243	296	539	741	577	1318	804	541	1345	814	467	1281	18931	20864	39795

Reason	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade			All Grades		
	M %	F %	T %	M %	F %	T %	M %	F %	T %	M %	F %	T %	M %	F %	T %	M %	F %	T %
For Kicks	4.5	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.9	5.1	2.5	3.8	5.3	2.7	4.0	5.1	2.0	3.5	5.2	2.4	3.8
On a Dare	.8	1.6	1.2	.3	.0	.2	1.2	.9	1.0	1.1	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9	1.0	.8	.9
Friends Use Them	1.6	1.3	1.4	3.1	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.4
Curiosity	6.1	7.0	6.6	7.7	7.4	7.5	8.6	87.9	7.6	10.4	6.9	8.6	12.5	88.1	9.8	10.2	6.9	8.5
Never	84.8	87.7	86.4	84.7	87.6	86.2	82.3	6.6	85.1	80.3	88.0	84.2	78.6	7.1	83.4	80.7	88.0	84.3

Figure 13. The percentage of total high school students by grade level indicating their main reason for using drugs--May 1969.

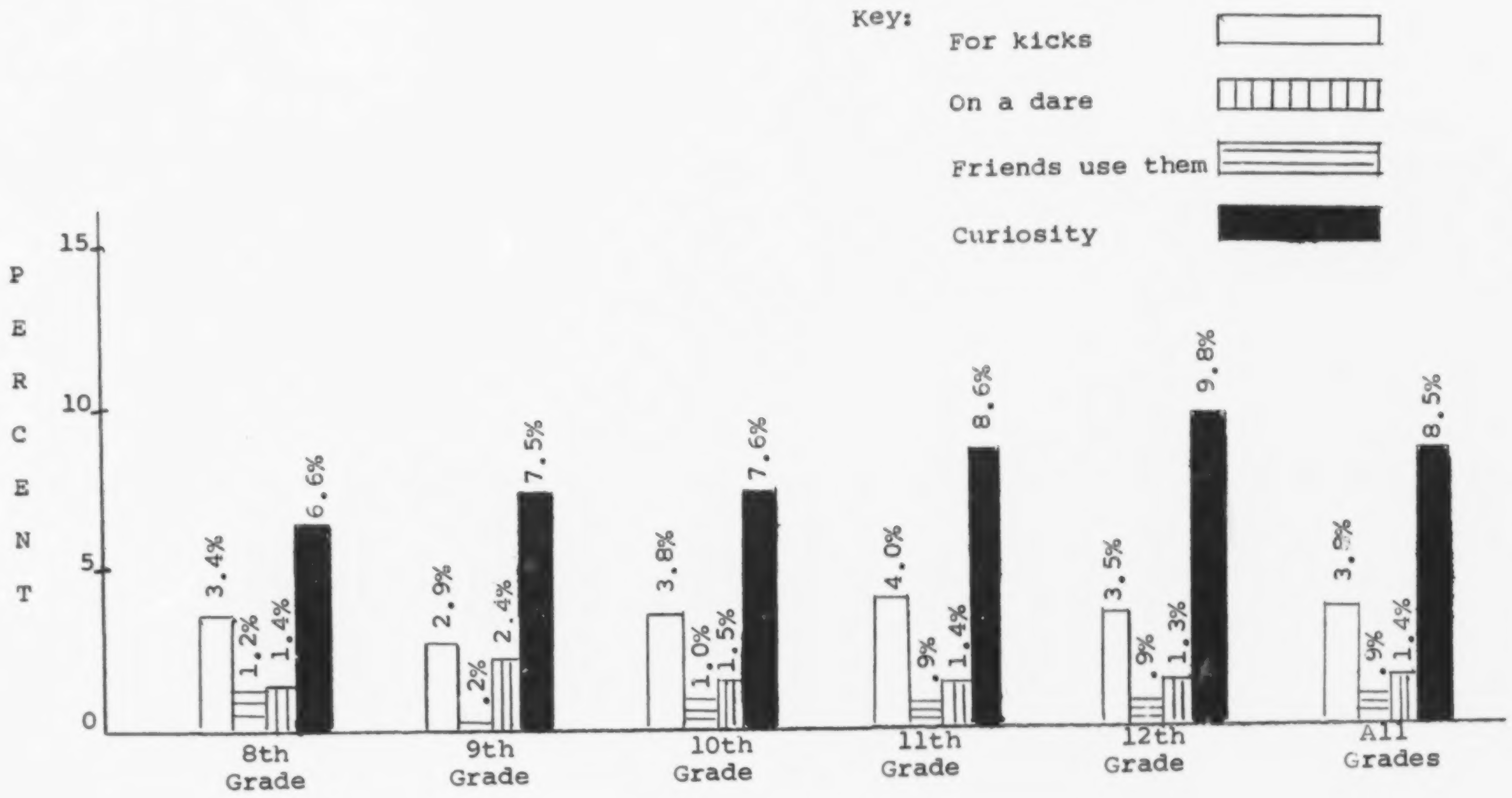


TABLE XI

MAIN REASON FOR USING DRUGS BY WASATCH FRONT SCHOOL DISTRICTS COMPARED TO REST OF THE STATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAY 1969

Area	For Kicks			On a Dare			Friends use Them			Curiosity		
	T N	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N	T N	M N	F N
Wasatch Front	1305	880	425	305	167	138	490	384	206	3083	1816	1267
Rest of State	455	308	147	129	73	56	180	118	62	874	547	327
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wasatch Front	4.01	5.46	2.59	.94	1.04	.84	1.50	2.38	1.25	9.47	11.26	7.71
Rest of State	3.35	4.49	2.19	.95	1.06	.83	1.33	1.72	.92	6.44	7.98	4.87

TABLE XII

TAKEN COMBINATION OF DRUGS--BY GRADE AND SEX (NUMBER)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Combination	8th Grade M	8th Grade F	8th Grade T	9th Grade M	9th Grade F	9th Grade T	10th Grade M	10th Grade F	10th Grade T	11th Grade M	11th Grade F	11th Grade T	12th Grade M	12th Grade F	12th Grade T	All Grades M	All Grades F	All Grades T
Two Drugs at Same Time																		
Yes	10	8	18	11	15	26	455	344	799	521	330	851	455	287	742	1452	984	2436
No	230	308	538	270	322	592	8092	8260	16352	7139	7445	14584	5974	6209	12183	21705	22544	44249
Three Drugs or More at Same Time																		
Yes	8	2	10	5	4	9	256	185	441	260	154	414	265	137	402	794	482	1276
No	225	307	532	272	327	599	8129	8274	16403	7274	7482	14756	6038	6252	12290	21938	22642	44580

TABLE XII

TAKEN COMBINATION OF DRUGS--BY GRADE AND SEX (PERCENT)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Combination	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade			All Grades		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Two Drugs at Same Time																		
Yes	4.1	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.0	4.6	6.7	4.2	5.5	7.0	4.4	5.7	6.2	4.1	5.2
No	94.3	97.5	96.1	94.1	95.3	94.7	93.4	95.1	94.3	91.9	95.2	93.6	91.8	94.7	93.3	92.5	95.1	93.8
Three Drugs or More at Same Time																		
Yes	3.3	.6	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	3.0	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.0	2.7	4.1	2.1	3.1	3.4	2.0	2.7
No	92.2	97.2	95.0	94.8	96.7	95.8	93.8	95.3	94.5	93.7	95.7	94.7	92.7	95.4	94.1	93.5	95.5	94.5

TABLE XIII

TAKEN COMBINATION OF DRUGS--BY GRADE AND SEX
WASATCH FRONT AND REST OF STATE
SCHOOL DISTRICTS--MAY 1969

District	Combination--Two Drugs						Combination--Three Drugs					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wasatch Front												
1	108	3.58	60	3.88	48	3.26	81	2.68	43	2.78	38	2.58
7	327	6.14	210	7.85	117	4.42	169	3.18	119	4.45	50	1.89
12	550	6.88	322	8.28	228	5.55	289	3.62	174	4.48	115	2.80
14	109	3.48	61	3.89	48	3.07	65	2.08	43	2.74	22	1.41
19	44	3.10	28	3.80	16	2.34	22	1.55	15	2.04	7	1.02
36	416	6.62	243	8.00	173	1.48	225	3.58	135	4.45	90	2.77
37	161	5.51	98	6.86	63	4.22	86	2.94	56	3.92	30	2.01
38	82	5.72	56	7.79	26	3.64	40	2.79	25	3.48	15	2.10
40	67	6.42	47	8.72	20	3.96	41	3.93	27	5.61	14	2.77
Total	1864	5.72	1125	6.97	739	4.50	1018	3.13	637	3.95	381	2.32
Rest of State												
3	85	5.54	48	6.11	37	4.95	38	2.48	22	2.80	16	2.14
4	36	2.95	19	2.99	17	2.91	17	1.39	10	1.57	7	1.20
5	23	2.89	8	2.08	15	3.63	15	1.88	6	1.56	9	2.18
8	14	4.67	12	8.45	2	1.27	11	3.67	9	6.34	2	1.27
9	14	4.06	7	4.35	7	3.80	8	2.32	5	3.11	3	1.63
10	4	12.04	1	1.11	3	2.97	3	1.57	1	1.11	2	1.98
11	22	6.81	18	10.34	4	2.68	7	2.17	6	3.45	1	.67
13	23	4.00	10	3.31	13	4.76	10	1.74	8	2.65	2	.73
15	3	1.44	1	1.04	2	1.79	2	.96	0	0.00	2	1.79
16	7	7.61	6	11.54	1	2.50	2	2.17	2	3.85	0	0.00
17	27	3.90	20	5.85	7	1.99	14	2.02	10	2.92	4	1.14
18	6	3.21	3	2.97	3	3.49	2	1.07	1	.99	1	1.16
20	7	2.64	3	2.14	4	3.20	3	1.13	1	.71	2	1.60

TABLE XIII -continued-

District	Combination--Two Drugs Total N	%	Male N	%	Female N	%	Combination--Three Drugs Total N	%	Male N	%	Female N	%
Rest of State												
22	3	4.48	1	2.94	2	6.06	1	1.49	0	0.00	1	3.03
23	4	6.06	3	14.29	1	2.22	4	6.06	2	9.52	2	4.44
24	3	2.86	2	3.39	1	2.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25	8	2.74	4	2.88	4	2.61	3	1.03	1	.72	2	1.31
26	24	3.49	16	4.76	8	2.28	10	1.46	9	2.68	1	.28
27	6	1.75	3	1.85	3	1.66	3	.87	0	0.00	3	1.66
28	3	2.44	0	0.00	3	4.92	1	.81	0	0.00	0	0.00
29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	43	4.47	24	5.13	19	3.85	15	1.56	7	1.50	8	1.62
31	61	4.05	34	4.40	27	3.68	25	1.66	14	1.81	11	1.50
32	17	4.40	13	6.22	4	2.26	6	1.55	4	1.91	2	1.13
33	19	3.08	12	3.87	7	2.28	8	1.30	6	1.94	2	.65
34	1	.83	0	0.00	1	1.72	1	.83	1	1.59	0	0.00
39	76	4.97	44	5.53	32	4.36	32	2.09	20	2.51	12	1.63
Total	539	3.97	312	4.55	227	3.38	241	1.78	145	2.11	96	1.43

TABLE XIV

KNOW PEOPLE WHO CAN GET--BY GRADE AND SEX (NUMBER)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Drug	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade			All Grades		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Marijuana																		
Definitely	65	53	118	65	96	161	2912	2370	5282	2958	2535	5493	2754	2098	4852	8754	7152	15906
Possibly	78	69	147	99	103	202	2777	2708	5485	2566	2467	5033	2025	2034	4059	7545	7381	14926
No	98	194	292	121	138	259	2878	3526	6404	2163	2781	4944	1672	2376	4048	6932	9015	15947
Speed																		
Definitely	43	39	82	59	80	139	2122	1734	3856	2169	1827	3996	2032	1546	3578	6425	5226	11651
Possibly	64	67	131	71	90	161	2668	2543	5211	2527	2348	4875	2128	1946	4074	7458	6994	14452
No	131	209	340	154	163	317	3758	4326	8084	2984	3601	6585	2274	3012	5286	9301	11311	20612
LSD																		
Definitely	36	29	65	39	60	99	1689	1430	3119	1864	1538	3402	1755	1345	3100	5383	4402	9785
Possibly	54	61	115	75	89	61	2574	2420	4994	2476	2363	4833	2125	1909	4034	7298	6842	14140
No	148	226	374	170	188	358	4273	4736	9009	3324	3873	7197	2560	3238	5798	10475	12261	22736

TABLE XIV

KNOW PEOPLE WHO CAN GET--BY GRADE AND SEX (PERCENT)
UTAH HIGH SCHOOLS
MAY 1969

Drug	8th Grade			9th Grade			10th Grade			11th Grade			12th Grade			All Grades		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Marijuana																		
Definitely	26.6	16.8	21.1	22.6	28.4	25.8	33.6	27.3	30.4	38.1	32.4	35.2	42.3	32.0	37.1	37.3	30.2	33.7
Possibly	32.0	21.8	26.2	34.5	30.5	32.3	32.1	31.2	31.6	33.0	31.6	32.3	31.1	31.0	31.1	32.1	31.1	31.6
No	40.2	61.4	52.1	42.2	40.8	41.4	33.2	40.6	36.9	27.9	35.6	31.7	25.7	36.3	31.0	29.5	38.0	33.8
Speed																		
Definitely	17.6	12.3	14.6	20.6	23.7	22.2	24.5	20.0	22.2	27.9	23.4	25.6	31.2	23.6	27.4	27.4	22.0	24.7
Possibly	26.2	21.2	23.4	24.7	26.6	25.8	30.8	29.3	30.0	32.5	30.0	31.3	32.7	29.7	31.2	31.8	29.5	30.6
No	53.7	66.1	60.7	53.7	48.2	50.7	43.4	49.8	46.6	38.4	46.1	42.3	34.9	46.0	40.5	39.6	47.7	43.7
LSD																		
Definitely	14.8	9.2	11.6	13.6	17.8	15.8	19.5	16.5	18.0	24.0	19.7	21.8	27.0	20.5	23.7	22.9	18.6	20.7
Possibly	22.1	19.3	20.5	26.1	26.3	26.2	29.7	27.9	28.8	31.8	30.2	31.0	32.6	29.1	30.9	31.1	28.9	30.0
No	60.7	71.5	66.8	59.2	55.6	57.3	49.3	54.5	51.9	42.8	49.5	46.2	39.3	49.4	44.4	44.6	51.7	48.2

Figure 14. The percentage of Utah male high school students who state they definintely or possibly know people who can get them drugs--May 1969.

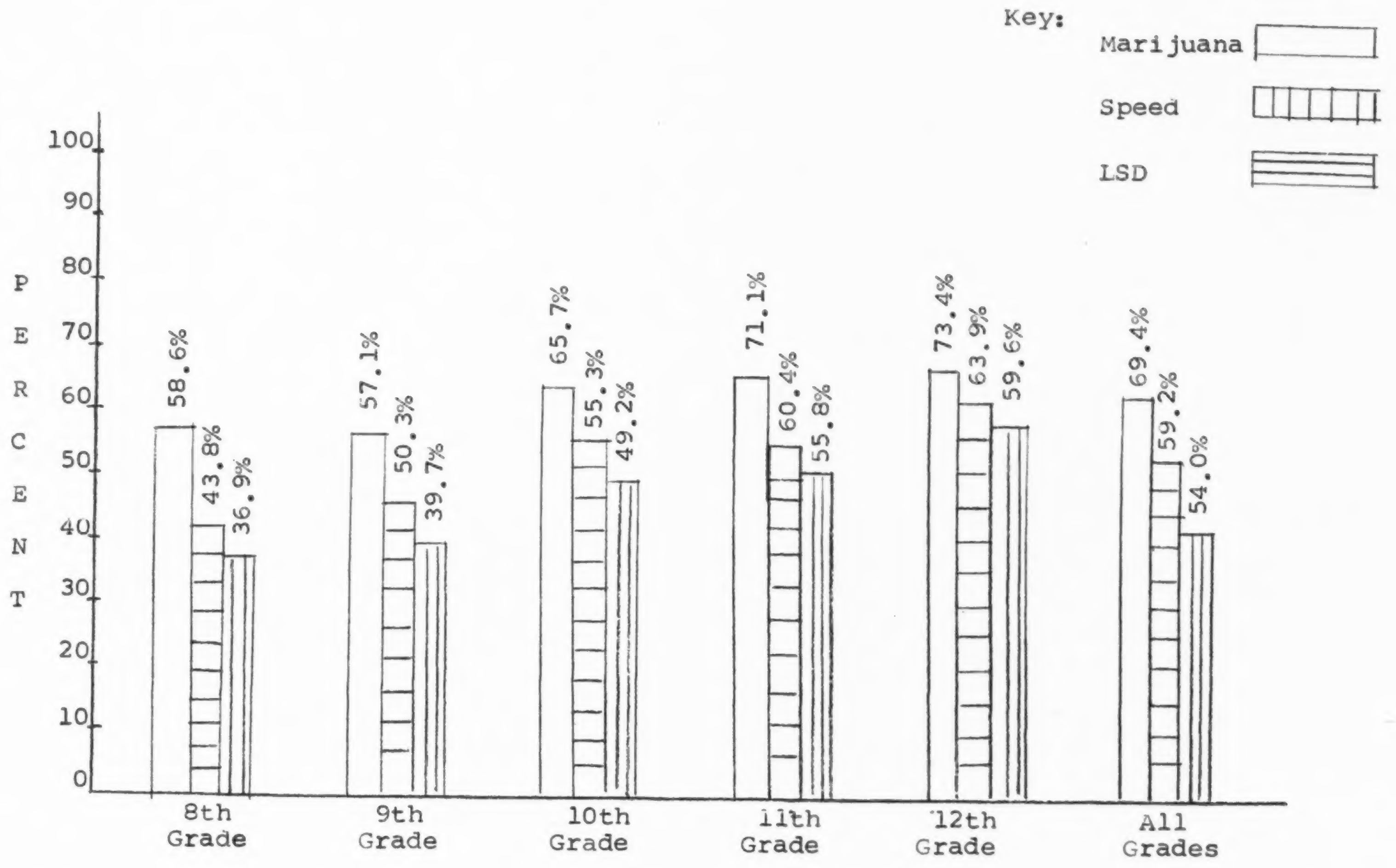


Figure 15. The percentage of Utah female high school students who state they definitely or possibly know people who can get them drugs--May 1969.

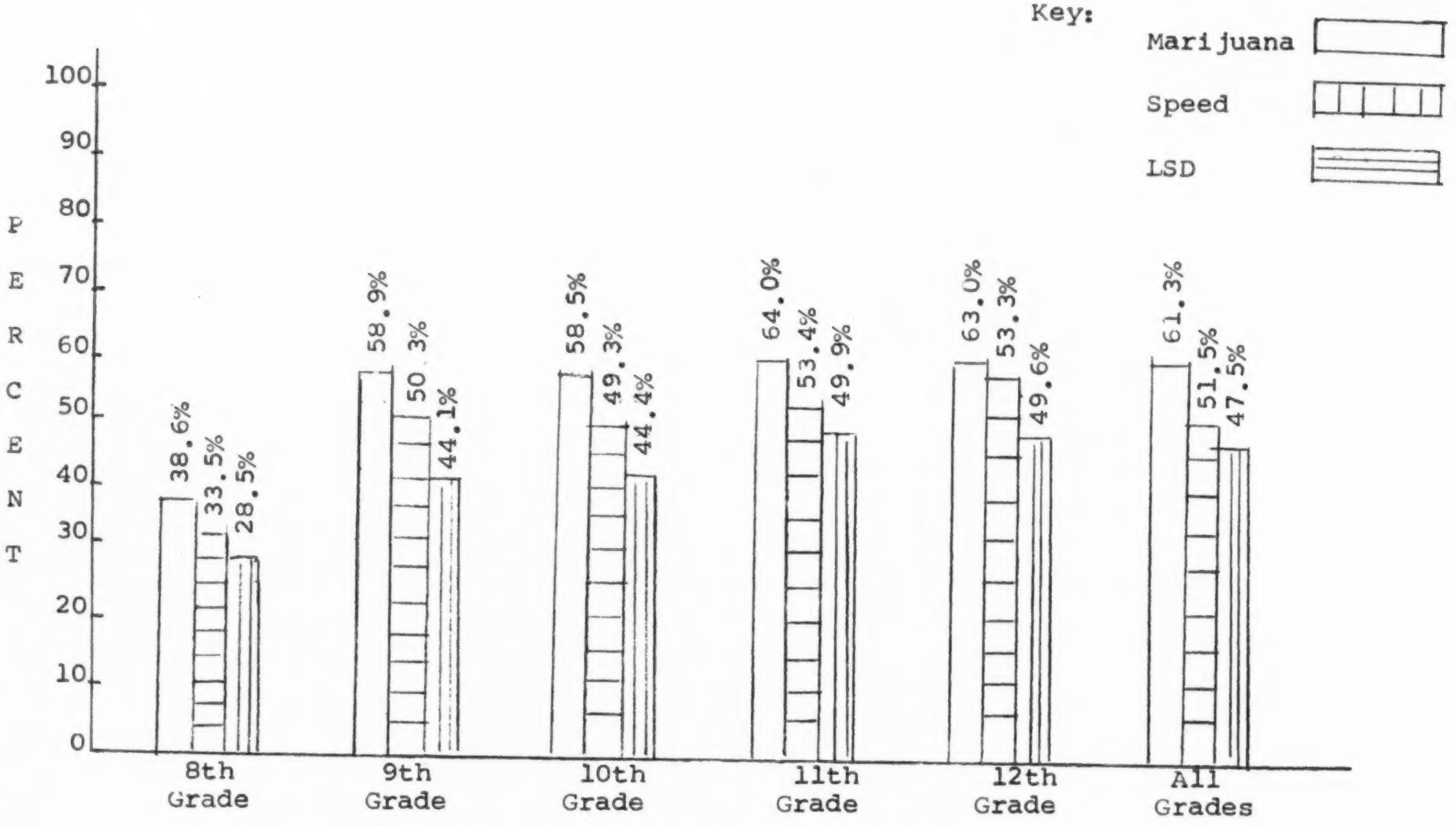


TABLE XV

KNOW PEOPLE WHO CAN GET DRUGS--BY SEX (NUMBER)
WASATCH FRONT AND REST OF
STATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS
MAY 1969

District	Marijuana Definitely and Possibly T	M	F	Speed Definitely and Possibly T	M	F	LSD Definitely and Possibly T	M	F
Wasatch Front									
1	1896	1040	856	1590	875	715	1478	804	674
7	3880	2048	1832	3366	1773	1593	3075	1630	1445
12	6097	3147	2950	5481	2870	2611	5099	2692	2407
14	1932	1038	894	1623	889	734	1499	830	669
19	871	484	387	734	406	328	677	366	311
36	4540	2356	2184	3988	2102	1886	3743	1974	1769
37	2013	1061	1952	1713	918	795	1521	810	711
38	1065	540	525	940	491	449	891	459	432
40	772	422	350	667	366	301	619	340	279
Total	23066	12136	10930	20102	10690	9412	18602	9905	8697
Rest of State									
3	976	517	459	791	406	385	743	388	355
4	643	378	265	493	290	203	423	251	172
5	482	235	247	384	191	193	346	173	173
8	139	68	71	115	56	59	109	51	58
9	136	67	69	108	57	51	95	50	45
10	70	38	32	39	24	15	38	19	19
11	251	134	117	200	108	92	180	103	77
13	293	168	125	203	115	88	187	99	88

TABLE XV (NUMBER)

-continued-

District	Marijuana Definitely and Possibly T	M	F	Speed Definitely and Possibly T	M	F	LSD Definitely and Possibly T	M	F
Rest of State									
15	91	44	47	63	31	32	61	31	30
16	62	39	23	45	28	17	29	18	11
17	397	199	198	279	127	152	331	105	226
18	128	77	51	95	59	36	91	53	38
20	67	42	25	41	26	15	28	17	11
22	34	15	19	28	14	14	21	12	9
23	27	10	17	20	5	15	18	6	12
24	65	33	32	45	23	22	38	20	18
25	138	77	61	110	59	51	89	47	42
26	367	188	179	277	148	129	264	142	122
27	123	60	63	85	48	37	68	31	37
28	60	27	33	48	21	27	44	18	26
29	13	7	6	11	6	5	8	6	2
30	547	274	273	452	218	234	446	213	233
31	919	504	415	789	419	370	727	380	347
32	245	153	92	181	105	76	167	98	69
33	275	155	120	213	121	92	180	99	81
34	26	10	16	17	5	12	14	3	11
39	1040	588	452	878	532	346	788	444	344
Total	7614	4107	3507	6010	3242	2768	5533	2877	2656

TABLE XV

KNOW PEOPLE WHO CAN GET DRUGS--BY SEX (PERCENT)
WASATCH FRONT AND REST OF STATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS
MAY 1969

District	Marijuana Definitely and Possibly			Speed Definitely and Possibly			LSD Definitely and Possibly		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Wasatch Front									
1	62.80	67.31	58.07	52.67	56.63	48.51	48.96	52.04	45.73
7	72.90	76.59	69.18	63.25	66.31	60.16	57.78	60.96	54.57
12	76.27	80.96	71.83	68.56	73.84	63.57	63.79	69.26	58.61
14	61.76	66.24	57.27	51.89	56.73	47.01	47.92	52.87	42.86
19	61.38	65.76	59.78	51.73	55.16	48.02	47.71	49.73	45.53
36	72.21	77.60	67.18	63.43	69.24	58.01	59.54	65.02	54.41
37	68.89	74.30	63.72	58.62	64.29	53.21	52.05	56.72	47.59
38	74.27	75.10	73.43	65.55	68.29	62.80	62.13	63.84	60.42
40	73.95	78.29	69.31	63.89	67.90	59.60	59.29	63.08	55.25
Total	70.82	75.23	66.49	61.72	66.27	58.26	57.12	61.40	52.91
Rest of State									
3	63.67	65.86	61.31	51.60	51.72	51.47	48.47	49.43	47.46
4	52.75	59.53	45.38	40.42	45.67	34.76	34.70	39.53	29.45
5	60.48	61.20	59.81	48.18	49.74	46.73	43.41	45.05	41.89
8	46.33	47.89	44.94	38.37	39.44	37.34	36.33	35.92	36.71
9	39.42	41.61	37.50	31.30	35.40	27.72	27.54	31.06	24.46
10	36.65	42.22	31.68	20.42	26.67	14.85	19.90	21.11	18.81
11	77.71	77.02	78.52	61.92	62.07	61.74	55.73	59.20	51.68
13	51.96	55.63	45.79	35.30	38.08	32.23	32.52	32.78	32.23

TABLE XV (PERCENT)

-continued-

District	Marijuana Definitely and Possibly T	M	F	Speed Definitely and Possibly T	M	F	LSD Definitely and Possibly T	M	F
15	43.75	45.83	41.96	30.29	32.29	28.57	29.33	32.29	26.79
16	67.39	75.00	57.50	48.91	53.85	42.50	31.52	34.62	27.50
17	57.29	58.19	56.41	40.26	37.13	43.30	47.76	30.70	65.39
18	68.45	76.00	59.30	50.80	58.42	41.86	48.66	52.48	44.19
20	25.28	30.00	20.00	15.47	18.57	12.00	10.57	12.44	8.80
22	50.75	44.12	57.58	41.76	41.18	42.42	31.34	35.28	27.27
23	40.91	47.62	37.78	30.30	23.81	33.33	27.27	28.57	26.67
24	61.90	55.93	69.57	42.86	38.98	47.83	36.19	33.90	39.13
25	47.26	55.40	39.87	37.67	42.45	33.33	30.48	33.81	27.45
26	53.42	55.95	51.00	40.32	44.45	36.75	38.43	42.26	34.76
27	35.86	37.04	34.81	24.78	29.63	20.44	19.83	19.14	20.44
28	18.78	43.55	54.10	39.02	33.87	44.26	35.77	29.03	42.62
29	30.23	33.33	27.27	25.58	28.57	22.73	18.60	28.57	9.09
30	56.86	58.55	55.26	46.99	46.58	47.37	46.36	45.51	47.17
31	61.06	65.28	56.62	52.43	54.27	50.48	48.31	49.22	47.34
32	63.47	73.21	51.98	46.89	50.24	42.94	43.26	46.89	38.98
33	44.41	50.00	39.09	34.52	39.03	29.97	29.17	31.94	26.38
34	21.49	15.87	27.59	14.05	7.40	20.69	11.57	4.76	18.97
39	67.97	73.87	61.58	57.39	66.83	47.14	51.50	55.78	46.87
Total	56.09	59.91	50.71	44.27	47.29	41.20	40.76	41.96	39.53

TABLE XVI

PERCENTAGE RANGE OF STUDENT KNOWLEDGE OF PERSONS WHO CAN PROVIDE DRUGS

	All Students		Males		Females	
Drug	Low %	High %	Low %	High %	Low %	High %
Marijuana	21.49	77.90	15.87	82.52	20.00	78.52
Speed	14.05	68.56	7.40	80.12	12.00	63.57
LSD	10.57	63.79	4.76	69.26	8.80	60.42

APPENDIX A

USE OF DRUGS BY SEX (NUMBER) WASATCH FRONT AND REST OF STATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAY 1969

District	Marijuana			Glue			Speed			LSD		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Wasatch Front												
1	148	97	51	162	109	53	231	123	108	70	44	26
7	739	466	273	484	314	170	569	323	246	297	198	99
12	1324	806	518	626	424	202	1084	581	503	600	382	218
14	336	219	117	175	120	55	274	157	117	120	85	35
19	114	72	42	84	51	33	116	52	64	60	36	24
36	1078	670	408	428	294	134	729	403	326	552	319	233
37	396	273	123	166	107	59	299	177	122	137	88	49
38	175	114	61	90	51	39	134	78	56	83	64	19
40	153	110	43	72	50	22	118	76	42	67	52	15
Total	4463	2827	1636	2287	1520	767	3554	1970	1584	1986	1268	718
Rest of State												
3	160	108	52	89	57	32	152	78	74	58	39	19
4	86	68	18	84	62	22	86	49	37	22	17	5
5	70	38	32	83	45	38	69	40	29	29	15	14
8	27	22	5	29	23	6	25	20	5	21	15	6
9	23	14	9	26	23	3	22	12	10	11	8	3
10	16	7	9	12	9	3	11	2	9	1	1	0
11	61	43	18	35	24	11	27	16	11	14	11	3
13	39	34	5	33	23	10	46	29	17	21	15	6
15	12	8	4	20	9	11	18	8	10	3	1	2
16	17	15	2	21	16	5	18	12	6	3	2	1

APPENDIX A -continued- Number

'District		Marijuana			Glue			Speed			LSD	
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Rest of State												
17	59	43	16	54	38	16	48	27	21	30	22	8
18	17	14	3	18	16	2	15	10	5	16	11	5
20	10	7	3	11	5	6	8	3	5	4	2	2
22	13	5	8	4	0	4	7	2	5	1	0	1
23	2	1	1	4	1	3	10	2	8	2	1	1
24	8	7	1	4	4	0	9	9	0	5	4	1
25	19	10	9	28	17	11	24	13	11	6	3	3
26	59	45	14	64	46	18	69	38	31	32	21	11
27	12	9	3	14	10	4	16	10	6	10	7	3
28	6	4	2	6	3	3	6	1	5	2	0	2
29	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
30	86	53	33	73	47	26	75	40	35	40	22	18
31	184	126	58	131	89	42	154	91	63	80	51	29
32	37	31	6	25	22	3	30	18	12	14	13	1
33	38	22	16	41	25	16	50	25	25	18	13	5
34	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	0	3	2	0	2
39	150	98	52	116	80	36	174	86	88	66	40	26
Total	1220	787	433	1027	695	332	1174	641	533	511	334	177

APPENDIX A

USE OF DRUGS BY SEX (PERCENT)
WASATCH FRONT AND REST OF
STATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS
MAY 1969

District	Marijuana			Glue			Speed			LSD		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Wasatch Front												
1	4.90	6.28	3.46	5.37	7.06	3.60	7.65	7.96	7.33	2.32	2.85	1.76
7	13.89	17.43	10.31	9.91	11.74	6.42	10.69	12.08	9.29	5.58	7.40	3.74
12	16.56	20.74	12.61	7.83	10.91	4.92	13.56	14.95	12.25	7.51	9.83	5.31
14	10.74	13.98	7.50	5.59	7.61	3.52	10.69	10.02	7.50	3.84	5.42	2.24
19	8.03	9.78	6.15	5.92	6.93	4.83	8.07	7.07	9.37	4.23	4.89	3.51
36	17.05	12.07	12.55	6.81	9.68	4.12	11.60	12.29	10.03	8.78	10.51	7.17
37	13.55	19.12	8.23	5.90	7.49	3.95	10.23	12.39	8.17	4.69	6.16	3.28
38	12.20	15.86	8.53	6.38	7.09	5.45	9.34	10.85	7.83	5.79	89.00	2.66
40	14.66	20.41	8.51	6.90	9.28	4.36	11.30	14.10	8.32	6.42	9.65	2.97
Total	13.70	17.53	9.95	7.02	9.42	4.67	10.91	12.21	9.64	6.10	7.86	4.37
Rest of State												
3	10.44	13.76	6.95	5.81	7.26	4.28	9.91	9.94	9.89	3.78	4.97	2.54
4	7.05	10.71	3.08	6.89	8.43	3.77	7.05	7.72	6.34	1.80	2.68	.86
5	8.78	9.90	7.75	10.41	11.72	9.20	8.66	10.42	7.02	3.64	3.91	3.90
8	9.00	15.49	3.16	9.67	16.20	3.80	8.33	14.08	3.16	7.00	10.56	3.80
9	6.67	8.70	4.88	7.55	14.29	1.63	6.38	7.45	5.43	3.19	4.97	1.63
10	8.38	7.78	8.91	6.28	10.00	2.97	5.76	2.22	8.91	.52	1.11	0.00
11	18.89	24.71	12.08	10.84	13.79	7.38	8.36	9.20	7.38	4.33	6.32	2.01
13	6.78	11.26	1.84	5.74	7.62	4.66	8.00	9.60	9.23	3.65	4.97	2.20
15	5.77	8.33	3.58	9.62	9.37	9.82	8.65	8.33	8.93	1.44	1.04	1.79
16	18.48	28.85	5.00	22.83	30.77	12.50	19.57	23.08	15.00	3.26	3.85	2.50

APPENDIX A -continued- Percent

District	Marijuana T	Marijuana M	Marijuana F	Glue T	Glue M	Glue F	Speed T	Speed M	Speed F	LSD T	LSD M	LSD F
Rest of State												
17	8.51	8.53	4.55	7.78	11.11	4.56	6.93	7.89	5.98	4.33	6.43	2.28
18	9.08	13.87	3.49	5.75	15.84	2.33	8.02	9.90	5.81	8.56	10.89	5.81
20	3.77	5.00	2.40	4.15	3.57	4.80	3.02	2.14	4.00	1.51	1.43	1.60
22	19.40	14.71	24.24	5.67	0.00	12.12	10.45	5.88	15.15	1.49	0.00	3.03
23	3.03	4.76	2.22	6.06	4.76	6.67	15.15	9.52	17.78	3.03	4.76	2.22
24	7.62	10.86	2.18	3.81	6.78	0.00	8.57	15.25	0.00	4.76	6.78	2.17
25	6.51	7.19	5.88	9.59	12.23	7.19	8.22	9.35	7.09	2.05	2.16	1.96
26	8.59	5.39	3.99	9.42	13.69	5.13	10.04	11.31	8.83	3.20	6.25	3.13
27	3.50	5.56	1.64	4.08	6.12	2.21	4.66	6.07	3.31	2.92	4.32	1.66
28	4.88	6.46	3.28	4.88	4.84	4.92	4.88	1.61	8.20	1.63	0.00	3.28
29	2.33	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	8.94	11.32	6.68	7.59	10.04	5.26	7.80	8.58	7.10	4.16	4.70	3.64
31	12.23	16.32	7.91	8.70	11.53	5.73	10.23	11.79	8.59	5.32	6.61	3.96
32	9.59	14.83	3.39	6.48	10.53	1.69	7.77	8.61	6.78	6.33	6.22	.56
33	6.16	7.10	5.25	6.65	8.06	5.21	8.10	8.06	8.14	2.98	4.19	1.63
34	2.48	3.17	1.72	1.65	1.59	1.72	2.48	0.00	5.17	1.65	0.00	3.45
39	9.80	12.31	7.08	7.58	10.05	4.90	11.37	10.80	11.99	4.31	5.03	3.54
Total	8.99	11.48	6.44	7.57	10.14	4.94	8.65	9.35	7.93	3.76	4.87	2.63

Dear Student:

A great deal has been written and said about the use of drugs by teenagers in our society. Often that which is written or presented in speeches is based upon supposition or hearsay rather than upon fact.

It is hoped that the attached questionnaire will provide factual data as to the extent of student involvement in drug usage. We invite your participation by requesting you to complete the questionnaire. You will note that the study in no way attempts to identify individual students. A computer will analyze all data on a state-wide basis.

Upon completing all questions please seal your response in the envelope provided and the teacher will seal them in the large manila envelope to be sent to the school office. Teachers have been requested not to identify the large envelope as to the class responding, but have been asked to assure immediate delivery of said envelope to the central school office.

Your honest response in this matter will be most appreciated.

PLEASE DO NOT FEEL OBLIGATED TO ANSWER THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, HOWEVER, YOUR COOPERATION WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE ANSWER SHEET: *(Please read carefully)*

Disregard the blanks on the answer sheet that call for your name, school and other information. Use only the first twenty-one answer blanks on your sheet. Notice that they are numbered *down* the page–not across. Record your answers on the answer sheet as follows:

Next to the number that corresponds to the number of the item on the questionnaire fill in, with your pencil, one of the numbered spaces that corresponds with your answer. *For example:*

Question No. 1, when answered by a boy would look like: 1.

Question No. 1, when answered by a girl would look like: 1.

If you make a mistake, erase the mark completely and fill in the appropriate answer. There should only be one for each answer.

- -

1. My sex is:
   1. male 2. female
2. My present grade in school is:
   1. 10th 2. 11th 3. 12th
3. I have used marijuana:
   1. once 2. never 3. 5 times or less 4. 10 times or less
   5. more than 10 times
4. I have used glue, aerosols, etc.:
   1. once 2. 10 times or less 3. never 4. 5 times or less
   5. more than 10 times
5. I have used Speed or Pep Pills:
   1. 5 times or less 2. 10 times or less 3. more than 10 times
   4. never 5. once

TM 001 082

6. I have used LSD:
   1. 10 times or less 2. once 3. 5 times or less 4. never
   5. more than 10 times

7. I last used marijuana:
   1. yesterday or today 2. few weeks ago 3. few months ago
   5. never

8. My age when I first used marijuana was:
   1. 13 or under 2. 14 years 3. never 4. 15 years
   5. 16 years or older

9. I last used glue, aerosols, etc.:
   1. yesterday or today 2. last week 3. last month
   4. more than a year ago 5. never

10. My age when I first used glue, aerosols, etc., was:
    1. 12 or under 2. 13 years 3. 14 years 4. never
    5. 15 years or older

11. I last used Speed or Pep Pills:
    1. yesterday or today 2. never 3. few months ago
    4. more than a year ago 5. few weeks ago

12. My age when I first used Speed or Pep Pills was:
    1. never 2. 13 years or under 3. 14 years 4. 15 years
    5. 16 years or older

13. I last used LSD:
    1. yesterday or today 2. few weeks ago 3. never
    4. few months ago 5. more than a year ago

14. My age when I first used LSD was:
    1. 13 years 2. never 3. 14 years 4. 15 years
    5. 16 years or older

15. The main reason I used drugs was for:
    1. kicks 2. on a dare 3. friends use them 4. never 5. curiosity

16. I have taken 2 different drugs at the same time:
    1. yes 2. no

17. I have taken 3 or more different drugs at the same time:
    1. yes 2. no

18. I know people who could get me marijuana:
    1. definitely 2. possibly 3. no

19. I know people who could get me Speed:
    1. definitely 2. possibly 3. no

20. I know people who could get me LSD:
    1. definitely 2. possibly 3. no

21. It is very important that we know the real situation of drug usage in Utah Schools. Please give us a straight answer.
    1. Disregard my answers 2. Most of my answers are accurate
    3. You can rely on my answers

DRUG USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
IN THE
STATE OF UTAH

INTRODUCTION

This study was conducted by the staff on the Governor's Citizen Advisory Committee on Drugs for the subcommittee charged with responsibility for determining the extent of drug abuse in the State of Utah. The study was directed by Bruce H. Woolley. Sue Taylor and Anna Lee Andrus tabulated the results.

The purposes of this study were to (1) determine the extent of drug use by the young people who dropped out of high school in the State of Utah during the 1967-68 and 1968-69 school years, (2) gather information related to the availability of drugs to these young people, (3) determine frequency of use in each basic drug category, (4) gather information related to attitudes toward drug use. These young people were categorized according to sex, working status, age, and whether living at home or away from home.

This study seeks to shed light on this problem in Utah. In interpreting the data, the following factors should be considered:

1. The honesty and accuracy of the responses to the questions on drug use. To help insure accurate answers, the young people were not asked to identify themselves.
2. Whether the surveyed individuals were representative of all Utah high school dropouts of the two school years 1967-68 and 1968-69. The survey design sought to be representative by taking a sampling of the whole state.
3. The number of surveys mailed to some districts were very small and therefore, one response would greatly influence the district percentage. In order to get a complete picture, percentage tables must be compared with number tables.
4. Variation of responses is observed in a few instances. This indicates a few people were not consistent in checking the "no use" of drugs in various items. Any conclusions drawn drom an analysis of the results should take this factor of reliability into consideration.

The results of this survey should not be considered as the final word on drug use by high school dropouts in the State of Utah. Wisely interpreted, this report should serve only as an estimate.

PROCEDURE

In the latter part of July, the superintendent of each of the forty school districts in the state was contacted for permission to conduct this survey in their respective districts. Permission was granted in 30 districts and the list of dropouts was obtained from the Office of the Utah Superintendent of Public Instruction. (It should be noted that the lists for school districts 12 and 36 contained only the dropouts from the 1968-69 school year. The other 28 districts listed both the 1967-68 and the 1968-69 school years.) The survey was a random sample numbering one-fourth of the names on the list and was mailed with a return envelope enclosed and instructions to return the completed survey by September 1st. The total number of young people included in the sample was

671. Those receiving the survey were also informed that they should not identify themselves by name when they responded. The only record of identity was that of the school district.

There were 180 surveys (32 percent) answered and returned. Eleven were thrown out because of inconsistency in answering. This left 169 tallied surveys (87 males and 82 females) from 21 school districts. There were 31 surveys mailed to nine school districts from which no response was received.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire (copy attached with its cover letter) was sent to elicit the following information: (1) use of narcotics, amphetamines, LSD, marijuana, and barbiturates, (2) when drug was first used, (3) last time drugs were used, (4) primary reason for using drugs, (5) attitudes concerning dangers of use, (6) availability.

PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

Marijuana was reported as being used most frequently, followed by LSD, barbiturates, amphetamines (speed), and narcotics, in that order. Males reported using these drugs to a higher degree than the females. 58.2 percent of the males statewide reported having used marijuana compared to 35.6 percent of the females.

Table II and III show the number and percent of high school dropouts by sex, who reported they used drugs. In some cases, the total does not add up to the 169 surveys tallied because, in some instances, not all questions were answered.

The actual number of dropouts reporting having used drugs one or more times is as follows: marijuana–82, amphetamines–45, barbiturates–53, LSD–55, and narcotics–35. It is expected that some of the survey participants have been users of many of these drugs.

The total number of students responding in each area by sex is as follows:

	MALE	*FEMALE*	*TOTAL*
Wasatch Front	69	61	130
Rest of State	17	22	39

Wasatch Front dropouts seem to have a much higher incidence of drug use than found in the rest of the state. It was also found that a few districts claimed little or no use of the five surveyed drugs.

Tables IV and V show the number and percent of high school dropouts, by sex, reporting when they first used the drugs. They responded as to the first year they used. 1967 shows a large increase in use with smaller increases in 1968 and 1969. Table VI and VII show the number and percent of high school dropouts reporting by sex, when they quit taking drugs. 71.6 percent of the marijuana users reported quitting their use since 1967. This appears to show that for marijuana more are starting to use it than are quitting.

Table VII shows the number of different drugs that the dropouts have taken. Those reporting having taken only one of the surveyed drugs reported use of marijuana in all but one case. One case reported taking barbiturates only.

The question seeking primary reasons why the surveyed dropout used drugs applied generally to all five surveyed drugs, not to any one specifically. The reasons that could be checked were (1) to get a new kick, (2) to seek self-fulfillment, (3) for expected pleasure, (4) curiosity, (5) pressure from friends, (6) unhappy or bored, and (7) to indicate rebellion. Table IX shows the primary reasons for use by number. Table X shows the reasons by percentage.

The largest percentage of users of marijuana (13.7 percent) reported doing so for curiosity with expected pleasure (10.6 percent) running second. Self-fulfillment (11.4 percent) and expected pleasure (11.4 percent) were the reported major reasons for LSD use. Curiosity (11.6 percent) was the main reason reported for use of both barbiturates and amphetamines with curiosity (7.4 percent) being reported as the reason for use of narcotics.

To determine how available drugs are to high school dropouts, two questions were asked. How available to you are these five drugs? Where do you have personal knowledge that these drugs can be obtained? Table XI and XII show responses to the first question.

Not one of the drugs was reported as being difficult to obtain. 47.9 percent of those responding to the survey reported that the five surveyed drugs could be obtained with no difficulty. This ranged from a low of 35.9 percent for narcotics to a high of 71.1 percent reporting that they could obtain marijuana with 57.9 percent reporting they could get it with no difficulty.

Table XIII and Table XIV show responses to personal knowledge of availability of drugs. They responded to drugs can be obtained: (1) in my neighborhood, (2) at my work, (3) from a friend, (4) in a park, (5) at a store, (6) at a party, (7) do not know. 92.0 percent of the responses reported knowing where to get marijuana, 89.0 percent of the responses reported knowing where to get LSD, 87.9 percent barbiturates, 86.7 percent amphetamines, and 86.0 percent narcotics.

Table XV and Table XVI show responses to the dangers of drug use by sex. 59.6 percent responded by saying narcotics are extremely dangerous, 56.0 percent LSD, 45.4 percent barbiturates, and 43.7 percent amphetamines. It was reported by those responding that only 21.0 percent felt marijuana is extremely dangerous. On the other hand, only 4.8 percent responded that narcotics are not dangerous, 11.7 percent barbiturates, 10.4 percent amphetamines, and 12.6 percent LSD. 44.8 percent reported that marijuana was not dangerous.

SUMMARY

Drug use is reported by a large number of high school dropouts responding to the survey. Almost all users reported using more than one drug. Because of the methodology (a mailed questionnaire with no follow up), responses may have come from those who are most cooperative. If this is so, it suggests that this study underestimates drug usage among high school dropouts. Even so, it was reported that 58.2 percent of the responding males had used marijuana statewide compared to 35.6 percent of the females.

The main reasons for use were given as curiosity, expected pleasure, and expected self-fulfillment, in that order.

It appears from the responses that the main increase in use began after 1966 and has continued. This is even with the responses of those quitting.

Drugs are readily available, to a large percentage of those responding to the survey with many (44.8 percent on marijuana) feeling that some drugs are likely not dangerous.

SURVEY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Twenty-four law enforcement agencies replied to the questionnaire. In summarizing the results of the survey, it should be noted that there will be some ambiguity in that some law enforcement agencies report that no incidences of drug abuse were investigated. From testimonies at the Committee Hearings it is evident that they do have a drug problem.

Law enforcement agencies replying to the survey:

Midvale
Panquitch
Roy
Provo
Orem
Manila
Salt Lake County
Layton
Richfield
Piute County
Fillmore
Murray City
Sevier County
Bountiful
BYU Security
USU Security
Ogden
Moab
Vernal
Clearfield
Tremonton
Grantsville
Gunnison
one unidentified

1966-1967 The law enforcement agencies (24) reported only 160 cases of drug abuse investigated.

1968 Increased over 1966-67 by 75 percent or a total of 628 cases reported and investigated.

1969 During the first six months, 298 cases reported and investigated.

Highlighted in this report is the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office which reported 77 cases in 1967, 185 cases in 1968, and for the first six months of 1969 reported 152 cases. Another surprising reply was from Layton where during 1966 they had no cases reported, in 1967 they had 2 cases reported, in 1968 they had 250 cases reported, and for the first six months of 1969 they had 71 cases reported.

There were not real trends in drug abuse prior to 1968-69 in the drugs being used. Some noted that previously they had amphetamine abuse, but no marijuana use reported. Others stated that they most often encountered marijuana and LSD, yet others reported some LSD with sporadic used of amphetamines.

Salt Lake County stated that in all cases investigated in the first six months of 1969, they had observed the use of "every drug in the opiates, LSD, marijuana, and glue." In prior years, they stated that there was the hard core addict using heroin, but with the introduction of the "hippie trend," came the introduction of new and different drugs, including barbiturates. Most of the cities and towns throughout the state reported, during 1968 and the early part of 1969, the introduction of new drugs to their respective area such as opium, hashish, barbiturates, amphetamines, marijuana, etc.

In 1968, almost without exception the agencies reported that marijuana predominated followed by LSD, amphetamines, barbiturates, and glue in that order.

Layton, with a surprisingly large number of names being investigated in 1968, reported that glue, marijuana, and LSD were most used. In earlier years they had had trouble with codeine, marijuana, and narcotics such as heroin.

The agencies reported:

- Predominant age – 18 years old
  Predominant range – 14 years through 19 years

- Drug offenders occur all the way from 11 years to 39 years as reported by law enforcement agencies. There are few younger or older offenders.
- They forecast that drug abuse is on the increase with the offenders becoming younger all the time.

In investigations of drug abuse cases, the majority of the departments reporting found that one drug definitely leads to the use or abuse of other drugs.

Strictly on an estimation basis, the reporting law enforcement agencies have given a wide range of percentages for students using drugs in high schools and in the colleges. Since the variation is so great, we will list the locality and the estimation they reported. The reporting agency will appear on the left with the reported estimate of use in their respective locality appearing on the right. The percentage is listed as it was reported to the staff.

AGENCY	*PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED USE*
Richfield	45-50% at least once 10-20% are real users in high school lower percentage in college
Salt Lake County	10-20% users 25-30% in high school higher for college students
Layton	18% in high school more for college
Sevier County	1% of high school
Murray	5-15% high school
Fillmore	an alarming amount
Orem	5-10% of high school
Provo	not reported
Roy	3% of high school
Unknown survey	not reported
Tremonton	40% of high school 25% of college
Clearfield	10-15% of high school 15% of college
Vernal	3-5% of high school 10% of college
Moab	very low
Utah State University	10% of college
B.Y.U.	didn't give anything
Gunnison	2% of high school

Findings regarding motivation were:

(1) the principal reason why kids use drugs, is because they have trouble with their parents, and troubles at home. (2) The second biggest reason is that they have an abiding curiosity to try it out. (3) And the third prevelant reason is that they do it for kicks. The other reasons reported by law enforcement are these:

friends using drugs,
because that is the thing to do,
to be part of a group,
it is a "fad" situation
a form of rebellion,
lack of education concerning its effects,
for experimentation,
for financial pay-off,
that's what's expected of kids,

older kids and young adults do so as an escape from reality,
status,
stay up late and study,
not as bad as alcohol, and easier to carry

These are some of the reasons listed by drug users through law enforcement personnel. The majority of law enforcement personnel state that they expect an increase in the use of drugs, within the next twelve months, and within the next five years.

Additional comments made by the reporting agencies:

GUNNISON – There are more kids wanting to try marijuana and other kinds of drugs, and there are more pushers that are going to bring these drugs and narcotics to the rural areas.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY – Although we anticipated an increase in the number of drug cases in the last year, this did not materialize. We did not attribute this decrease to underground trends, as we have ample investigative channels open whereby we receive intelligence on the problems of drug abuse. The cause of this decrease is probably that students in high school experiment, and that by the time they reach college they have no need to indulge in it. Or it may be that few students are interested in anything related to drug abuse.

OGDEN – The drug is easy to obtain, our laws should be strengthened and give the law enforcement people more authority. They also indicate an increase in the next twelve months, and anticipate a serious problem within the next five years.

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY – Reported a serious problem, that they are finding a greater amount and a wider range of drugs, and there are more reports of more young people using these drugs. They feel that there will be an increase in the next twelve months, because their department cannot get the money which it needs to investigate drug abuse, and during the next five years this problem will grow out of hand.

MOAB – A decrease is anticipated in the next twelve months and five years, primarily because they have an excellent sheriff in their county, who demands respect for the law, himself, and the county.

VERNAL – A definite increase is anticipated in the next twelve months and five years, because of an apparent increase in glue sniffers, which they are informed will eventually turn to the use of more drugs.

TREMONTON – Decrease reported because curiosity of teenagers to try drugs has dropped because of films and TV documentaries showing harmful effects of drugs on the individual.

GRANTSVILLE – Increase is mainly due to the fact that Tooele, a neighboring town, has had quite a few cases of drug abuse, and it's only a matter of time before it gets to Grantsville. One family who just moved into town, has a boy who has stated publically that he wants to be a pusher.

OREM CITY POLICE – Increase in drug abuse noted. Difficult enforcement brought about by recent Supreme Court decisions dealing with search and seizure laws, makes it difficult to use search and seizure methods in drug enforcement. At the present time they stated that it is impossible to get a search warrant involving illegal sale and use of drugs. The only way you can make a case now is with an undercover police officer, and this is almost impossible because of the age group. When you get a case in court, it is always dismissed for one reason or another, and even though individuals have drugs in the house, they deny a knowledge of them being there.

PIUTE COUNTY SHERIFF – A definite case of increase.

FILLMORE – National trend is a trend in the use of drugs, and the prosecution, punishment and rehabilitation are far from adequate for the present situation. There will be an increase until such time as the necessary changes are made.

MURRAY CITY POLICE – Any problem at all must be considered serious. They feel that the problem in their area is within the scope of their ability to control and contain it. They do not anticipate a serious increase in the problem in the next twelve months, and hope that there will be a slight decrease. The problem will probably increase in the more populated areas in the next five years, and this will influence their problems. However, with new and more effective laws, and with more and better trained officers specialized in this area, they anticipate only a slight increase. Most of their problem will come from offenders coming into and passing through the city and not from the residents in general. An increase in public education in school, radio, TV, and newspaper will assist them greatly in controlling the 20 or fewer cases for 1969. They do not anticipate more than a 10% yearly increase in cases over the next five years.

LAYTON – An increase reported due to the easy accessibility of drugs, and over the next five years, they feel there will be an increase due to the new synthetics, and the easy ways for making them undetectable.

SALT LAKE COUNTY SHERIFF – Increase in their area, anticipated to be a serious problem. Only education and increased law enforcement with the full cooperation of the public and the courts will determine an increase or decrease.

RICHFIELD – Increase in the next twelve months and a big increase over the next five years. They feel that drug abusers that are being investigated and pursued by other agencies and other communities, are beginning to look for smaller communities like theirs to settle in and they feel that the youngsters in Richfield are at least informed and ready to try at least once, the use of drugs for a thrill. They also have a new freeway due for completion. Up to now they have been off the beaten path, and feel that the completion of the freeway will bring in a greater amount of traffic in drugs.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The investigation of alleged illegal use, possession and sales, has increased over the past five years, to the point that most law enforcement agencies anticipate a further increase in the next twelve months and the next five years.

During the past three years, they have seen a gradual increase in the types of drugs being used. Initially they were concerned with marijuana, hashish, and LSD; they are now working on amphetamines, barbiturates, and many other drugs such as codeine, opium, glue and so forth. It is generally felt that drug users are becoming more sophisticated in their selection of drugs and are utilizing a wider variety of drugs. Hence they are becoming a little more difficult to detect and track down by law enforcement agencies. There is a general acceptance that there is a trend in the use of drugs for people initially to start with marijuana and graduate to the more sophisticated drugs.

The age group concerned with the drug problem are predominantly within the fifteen to nineteen age bracket, with the predominant age being eighteen. Drug users range all the way from fourteen through the late thirties, with a few under fourteen. The significant indication concerning age is that the drug abusers are beginning younger. The percentages of high school students using drugs, on an average, ranges approximately 15 percent, taking into account, all of the larger cities and the smaller towns reporting figures throughout the state. It is also reported that approximately 10 percent of college students are abusing drugs.

There are four principal reasons for young people using drugs: (1) trouble with their parents, (2) curiosity; (3) for kicks and (4) experimentation.

The majority of reporting law enforcement agencies indicate a general increase in the next twelve months in drug abuse, and a large increase over the next five years.

TABLE I

Number of People Participating in Study

	# Mailed	# Undel.	# Ret.&Tallied			# Thrown Out
			M	F	T	
Wasatch Front	499	75	69	61	130	10
Rest of State	172	21	18	21	39	1

TABLE II

USE OF DRUGS BY SEX (NUMBER)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Have you used:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Never	45	46	91	34	44	78	33	45	78	23	36	59	38	44	82
Rarely	10	8	18	9	2	11	8	4	12	9	4	13	9	2	11
Occassionally	9	3	11	15	4	19	12	5	17	6	4	10	13	4	17
Frequently	3	2	5	7	9	16	15	8	23	30	18	48	6	8	14

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Have you Used:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Never	59	67	126	48	65	113	47	66	113	34	53	87	52	65	117
Rarely	10	8	18	10	2	12	9	4	13	10	9	19	19	2	21
Occassionally	9	3	12	16	4	20	13	5	18	6	4	10	14	4	18
Frequently	4	2	6	7	9	16	15	8	23	30	18	48	6	8	14

TABLE III

USE OF DRUGS BY SEX (PERCENT)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Have you used:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Never	67.1	78	72.8	51.5	74.6	62.8	48.5	72.6	60	33.8	58.1	45.3	57.6	75.9	61.1
Rarely	15.1	13.6	14.4	13.7	3.4	8.9	11.8	6.5	9.2	13.2	6.4	10	13.6	3.4	9.9
Occassionally	13.4	5.1	8.8	24.2	6.6	15.3	17.6	8.1	13.1	8.8	6.4	7.7	19.7	7	15.7
Frequently	4.4	3.3	4.0	10.6	15.4	13	22.1	12.8	17.7	44.2	29.1	37	9.1	13.7	13.3

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Have you used:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Never	72.8	83.7	78.2	59.2	84.4	71.5	55.2	79.5	67.3	41.9	64.4	50.3	57.1	82.3	68.8
Rarely	12.3	10.0	11.2	12.3	2.6	7.6	10.6	4.8	7.7	11.6	10.3	10.4	20.8	2.5	12.4
Occassionally	9.9	3.8	6.8	19.8	1.2	10.8	15.3	6.0	10.7	5.8	4.6	10.4	15.5	5.1	10.6
Frequently	5.0	2.5	3.8	8.7	11.8	10.1	18.9	9.7	14.3	40.7	20.7	28.9	6.6	10.1	8.2

TABLE IV

FIRST USE OF DRUGS (NUMBER)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
When first used:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1969	3	1	3	4	1	5	5	1	6	3	1	4	4	1	4
1968	3	4	7	9	5	14	10	5	15	10	9	19	13	3	16
1967	11	3	14	11	6	16	18	10	28	17	8	25	11	6	17
Before 1966	4	3	7	8	3	12	4	-	4	16	7	23	-	3	3
Never	41	44	85	23	41	64	31	43	74	21	35	56	37	43	79

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
When first used:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1969	3	1	4	4	1	5	7	1	8	4	1	5	5	1	6
1968	4	4	8	10	5	15	10	5	15	11	10	21	14	3	17
1967	12	3	15	13	6	19	19	10	29	18	8	26	13	6	19
Before 1966	4	3	7	8	3	12	5	-	5	17	7	24	-	3	3
Never	54	65	119	37	62	99	43	64	107	33	55	88	49	64	113

TABLE V

FIRST USE OF DRUGS (PERCENT)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
When first used:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1969	4.8	1.8	2.6	7.3	1.8	4.5	7.3	1.7	4.6	4.5	1.7	3.2	6.2	1.8	3.4
1968	4.8	7.2	6.0	16.4	8.9	12.6	14.7	8.5	11.8	14.9	15.0	15.2	20.0	5.4	13.4
1967	17.8	5.5	12.1	20.0	10.7	14.4	26.5	16.9	22.1	25.4	13.3	20.0	16.9	10.7	14.3
Before 1966	6.5	5.5	6.0	14.5	5.4	10.8	5.9	--	3.2	23.9	11.7	16.8	--	5.4	2.5
Never	66.1	80.0	73.3	41.8	73.2	57.7	45.6	72.9	58.3	31.3	58.3	44.8	56.9	76.7	66.4

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
When first used:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1969	3.9	1.3	2.6	5.6	1.3	3.3	8.3	1.3	4.9	4.8	1.2	3.1	6.2	1.3	3.7
1968	5.2	5.2	5.2	13.9	6.5	10.0	11.9	6.2	9.1	13.2	12.4	12.8	17.2	3.9	10.5
1967	15.6	4.0	9.8	18.1	7.8	12.7	22.6	12.5	17.7	21.7	9.9	15.9	16.1	7.8	11.7
Before 1966	5.2	4.0	4.6	11.1	3.9	8.0	6.0	--	3.1	20.5	8.6	14.6	--	3.9	3.9
Never	70.1	85.5	77.8	51.3	80.5	66.0	51.2	80.0	65.2	39.8	67.9	53.6	60.5	83.1	70.2

TABLE VI

WHEN QUIT TAKING DRUGS (NUMBER)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Quit taking:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1969	6	5	11	10	4	14	12	2	14	11	5	16	9	4	13
1968	2	2	4	6	1	7	7	3	10	4	3	7	2	2	4
1967	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Before 1966	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1
I still use	12	3	15	17	8	25	18	13	31	29	17	46	17	8	25

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Quit taking:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1969	6	5	11	10	4	14	12	2	14	13	5	18	10	4	14
1968	2	2	4	8	1	9	7	3	10	5	3	8	3	2	5
1967	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Before 1966	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	2	2
I still use	14	3	17	19	8	27	20	13	33	32	17	49	19	8	27

TABLE VII

WHEN QUIT TAKING DRUGS (PERCENT)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Quit taking:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1969	30.0	45.5	35.5	30.3	28.6	29.8	31.6	11.1	25.0	24.4	19.2	22.5	31.0	26.7	29.5
1968	10.0	18.1	12.9	18.2	7.1	14.9	18.4	16.7	17.9	8.9	11.5	9.9	6.9	13.3	9.1
1967	--	--	--	--	7.1	2.1	2.6	--	1.8	--	--	--	3.5	--	2.3
Before 1966	--	9.1	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	3.9	2.8	--	6.7	2.3
I still use	60.0	27.3	48.4	51.5	57.2	53.2	47.4	72.2	55.3	64.5	65.4	64.8	58.6	53.3	56.8

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Quit taking:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1969	27.3	41.6	32.2	27.0	26.6	27.0	30.0	10.5	23.7	25.5	18.5	23.1	30.3	25.0	28.6
1968	9.1	16.7	11.8	21.6	6.7	17.3	17.5	15.8	17.0	9.8	11.1	10.3	9.1	12.5	10.2
1967	--	--	--	--	6.7	1.9	2.5	--	1.7	--	--	--	3.0	--	2.0
Before 1966	--	16.7	5.9	--	6.7	1.9	--	5.3	1.7	1.9	7.4	3.8	--	12.5	4.1
I still use	63.6	25.0	50.0	51.4	53.3	51.9	50.0	68.4	55.9	62.8	63.0	62.8	57.6	50.0	55.1

TABLE VIII

Percent of Surveyed Drugs Taken (By Sex)

Sex	One Drug	Two Drugs	Three Drugs	Four Drugs	Five Drugs
Female	20.6%	20.6%	20.6%	17.7%	20.7%
Male	12.6%	20.4%	11.2%	28.9%	25.9%
Total	15.6%	20.5%	14.4%	25.3%	24.0%

TABLE IX

PRIMARY REASONS FOR DRUG USE (NUMBER)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Reasons for drug use:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
To get a new kick	5	-	5	4	2	6	4	1	5	7	-	7	4	-	4
Self-fulfillment	1	3	4	3	3	9	11	5	16	8	5	13	2	3	5
Expected pleasure	3	2	5	6	2	8	8	4	12	9	6	15	5	2	7
Curiousity	7	4	11	11	6	17	11	5	16	12	10	22	11	5	16
Friend pressure	2	4	6	5	2	7	3	2	5	4	3	7	1	3	4
Unhappy or bored	3	1	4	7	1	8	4	-	4	3	1	4	5	2	7
Rebellion	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	4	1	-	1
Never used	39	37	76	26	38	64	25	38	63	22	32	54	31	38	69

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Reasons for drug use:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
To get a new kick	5	-	5	4	2	6	4	1	5	9	-	9	4	-	4
Self-fulfillment	3	3	6	5	3	8	13	5	18	10	5	15	4	3	7
Expected pleasure	3	5	8	6	2	8	9	4	13	11	6	17	5	2	7
Curiousity	7	4	11	12	6	18	13	5	18	12	10	22	12	5	17
Friend pressure	3	4	7	6	2	8	3	2	5	4	3	7	1	3	4
Unhappy or bored	3	1	4	7	1	8	4	-	4	4	1	5	5	2	7
Rebellion	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	4	1	-	1
Never used	51	56	107	38	57	95	36	57	93	31	51	82	43	57	100

TABLE X

PRIMARY REASONS FOR DRUG USE (PERCENT)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Reasons for drug use:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
To get a new kick	8.3	--	4.5	6.3	3.7	5.0	6.1	1.8	4.1	10.5	--	5.6	6.7	--	3.5
Self-fulfillment	1.7	5.9	3.6	4.8	5.6	7.5	16.7	8.8	13.0	11.9	8.5	10.3	3.3	5.7	4.4
Expected pleasure	5.0	3.9	4.5	9.5	3.7	6.7	12.2	7.0	9.8	13.4	10.2	11.9	8.3	3.8	6.2
Curiousity	11.7	7.9	9.9	17.5	11.1	14.2	16.7	8.8	13.0	17.9	16.9	5.6	18.3	9.4	14.2
Friend pressure	3.3	7.9	5.4	7.9	3.7	5.8	4.6	3.5	4.1	6.0	5.1	17.5	1.7	5.7	3.5
Unhappy or bored	5.0	1.9	3.6	11.1	1.8	6.7	6.1	--	3.2	4.5	1.7	3.2	8.3	3.8	6.2
Rebellion	--	--	--	1.6	--	.8	--	3.5	1.6	3.0	3.4	3.2	1.7	--	.9
Never used	65.0	72.5	68.5	41.3	70.4	53.3	37.9	66.6	51.2	32.8	54.2	42.8	51.7	71.6	61.1

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Reasons for drug use	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
To get a new kick	6.7	--	3.4	5.0	2.7	3.9	4.9	1.3	3.2	10.8	--	5.6	5.3	--	2.7
Self-fulfillment	4.0	4.3	4.1	6.3	4.1	5.3	15.8	6.6	11.4	12.1	6.4	9.3	5.3	4.2	4.8
Expected pleasure	4.0	2.9	5.4	7.6	2.7	5.3	11.0	5.3	8.2	13.3	7.7	10.6	6.7	2.8	4.8
Curiousity	9.3	5.7	7.4	15.2	8.3	11.8	15.8	6.6	11.4	14.5	12.8	13.7	16.0	6.9	11.6
Friend pressure	4.0	5.7	4.7	7.6	2.7	5.3	3.7	2.6	3.2	4.8	3.8	4.3	1.3	4.2	2.7
Unhappy or bored	4.0	1.4	2.7	8.9	1.4	5.3	4.9	--	2.5	4.8	1.3	3.1	6.7	2.8	4.8
Rebellion	--	--	--	1.3	--	.6	--	2.6	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.3	--	.6
Never used	68.0	80.0	72.3	48.1	78.1	62.5	43.9	75.0	58.8	37.3	65.4	50.9	57.4	79.1	68.0

TABLE XI

DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING DRUGS (NUMBER)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Availability:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Can be obtained with no difficulty	28	23	51	37	28	65	42	28	70	47	31	78	37	28	65
Can be obtained with difficulty	11	6	17	4	1	5	5	1	6	1	2	3	4	2	6
Can be obtained with some difficulty	3	1	4	5	1	6	3	2	5	6	4	10	4	1	5
Cannot be obtained	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	-	1	1	1	-	1
Do not know	14	29	43	13	29	42	11	29	40	11	25	36	14	29	43

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Availability:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Can be obtained with no difficulty	23	29	52	43	33	76	47	34	81	57	38	95	44	37	81
Can be obtained with difficulty	12	7	19	4	3	7	9	2	11	3	5	8	4	2	6
Can be obtained with some difficulty	3	1	4	6	1	7	5	5	10	6	4	10	6	2	8
Cannot be obtained	3	1	4	1	4	5	2	2	4	-	1	1	1	-	1
Do not know	23	43	66	23	42	65	35	41	75	17	36	53	21	42	63

TABLE XII

DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING DRUGS (PERCENT)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Availability:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Can be obtained with no difficulty	47.5	38.3	42.8	61.7	46.6	34.1	66.7	45.2	56.0	72.3	49.2	60.9	61.7	46.7	54.2
Can be obtained with difficulty	18.6	10.0	14.3	6.7	1.7	4.2	7.9	1.6	4.8	1.6	3.2	2.4	6.7	3.3	5.0
Can be obtained with some difficulty	5.1	1.7	3.4	8.3	1.7	5.0	4.8	3.2	4.0	9.2	6.3	7.8	6.7	1.7	4.2
Cannot be obtained	5.1	1.7	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	--	1.6	.8	1.6	--	.8
Do not know	23.7	48.3	36.1	21.6	48.3	35.0	17.4	46.8	32.0	16.9	39.7	28.1	23.3	48.3	35.8

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Availability:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Can be obtained with no difficulty	35.9	35.8	35.9	55.8	39.8	47.5	48.0	40.6	44.8	68.7	45.2	56.8	57.9	44.6	51.6
Can be obtained with difficulty	18.8	8.7	13.1	5.2	3.6	4.4	9.2	2.4	6.1	3.6	6.0	4.7	5.3	2.4	3.8
Can be obtained with some difficulty	4.7	1.2	2.8	7.8	1.2	4.4	5.1	6.0	5.5	7.2	4.8	5.9	7.9	2.4	3.8
Cannot be obtained	4.7	1.2	2.8	1.3	4.8	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	--	1.2	.9	1.3	--	.7
Do not know	35.9	53.1	45.5	29.9	50.6	40.6	35.7	48.8	41.4	20.5	42.8	31.7	27.6	50.6	40.1

TABLE XIII

PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF AVAILABILITY (NUMBER)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Drugs can be obtained:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
In my neighborhood	28	20	48	27	20	47	32	20	52	36	22	58	30	22	52
At my work	11	8	19	14	6	20	13	6	19	13	6	19	15	7	22
From a friend	29	30	59	36	29	65	37	35	72	44	36	80	32	33	65
In a park	30	22	52	29	26	55	37	29	66	39	33	72	30	29	59
At a store	19	12	31	19	14	33	17	11	28	17	12	29	22	17	39
At a party	25	23	48	28	24	52	34	28	62	38	28	66	28	26	54
Do not know	13	21	34	14	18	32	13	16	29	9	14	23	15	17	32

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
Drugs can be obtained	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
In my neighborhood	30	22	52	27	21	48	35	21	56	44	24	68	35	23	58
At my work	12	8	20	14	6	30	15	6	21	16	6	22	17	7	24
From a friend	31	34	65	37	33	70	42	40	82	51	45	96	34	39	73
In a park	32	22	54	32	26	58	40	29	69	43	33	76	33	29	62
At a store	20	12	32	20	14	34	17	11	28	18	12	30	23	17	40
At a party	29	26	55	31	26	57	39	32	61	44	32	76	32	30	62
Do not know	19	26	45	19	25	44	17	22	39	13	19	32	21	23	44

TABLE XIV

PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF AVAILABILITY (PERCENT)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
I have personal knowledge that the drugs listed here can be obtained:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
In My Neighborhood	18.1	14.7	16.5	16.2	14.6	15.5	17.5	13.8	15.9	18.4	14.6	16.7	17.4	14.6	16.1
At My Work	7.1	5.9	6.5	8.4	4.4	6.6	7.1	4.1	5.8	6.6	4.0	5.5	8.7	4.6	6.8
From a Friend	18.7	22.1	20.3	21.6	21.2	21.4	20.2	24.1	22.0	22.4	23.8	23.1	17.6	21.8	20.4
In a Park	19.4	16.2	17.9	17.4	19.0	18.1	20.2	20.0	20.1	19.9	21.9	20.7	17.4	19.2	18.3
At a Store	12.2	8.9	10.7	11.3	10.2	10.8	9.3	7.6	8.5	8.7	7.9	8.4	12.8	11.3	12.1
At a Party	16.1	16.9	16.5	16.7	17.5	17.1	18.6	19.3	18,9	19.4	18.5	19.0	16.3	17.2	16.7
Do Not Know	8.4	15.3	11.6	8.4	13.1	10.5	7.1	11.1	8.8	4.6	9.3	6.6	8.8	11.3	9.9

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
I have personal knowledge that the drugs listed here can be obtained:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
In My Neighborhood	17.3	14.7	16.1	15.0	13.9	14.5	17.1	13.0	15.7	19.2	14.1	17.0	18.0	13.7	16.0
At My Work	6.9	5.3	6.2	7.8	3.9	6.0	7.3	3.7	5.9	7.0	3.5	5.5	8.7	4.2	6.6
From a Friend	17.9	26.7	20.1	20.5	21.9	21.2	20.5	24.9	23.0	22.3	26.3	24.0	17.4	23.2	20.1
In a Park	18.5	14.7	16.7	17.8	17.2	17.5	19.5	18.0	19.4	18.8	19.3	19.0	16.9	17.3	17.1
At a Store	11.6	8.0	9.9	11.1	9.3	10.3	8.3	6.8	7.9	7.9	7.0	7.5	11.8	10.1	11.0
At a Party	16.8	17.3	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	19.0	19.9	17.1	19.2	18.7	19.0	16.4	17.8	17.1
Do Not Know	11.0	17.3	14.0	10.6	16.6	13.3	8.3	13.7	11.0	5.6	11.1	8.0	10.8	13.7	12.1

TABLE XV

DANGERS OF DRUG USE (NUMBER)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
How dangerous are:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Extremely dangerous	26	35	61	16	32	48	24	33	57	8	17	25	18	30	48
Considerably dangerous	10	9	19	18	7	25	5	7	12	3	7	10	19	7	26
Somewhat dangerous	8	6	14	19	5	24	9	1	10	3	5	8	11	6	17
Minimally dangerous	6	5	11	8	6	14	12	5	17	9	4	13	5	8	13
Likely not dangerous	5	1	6	10	6	16	9	9	18	38	25	63	10	5	15

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
How dangerous are:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Extremely dangerous	38	49	87	25	55	80	34	50	84	16	27	53	26	44	70
Considerably dangerous	11	11	22	32	9	41	7	7	14	4	7	11	21	7	28
Somewhat dangerous	11	8	19	20	7	27	13	3	16	4	9	13	13	9	22
Minimally dangerous	6	5	11	9	7	16	12	5	17	9	5	14	7	9	16
Likely not dangerous	5	2	7	12	7	19	10	9	19	45	29	74	12	6	18

TABLE XVI

DANGERS OF DRUG USE (PERCENT)

WASATCH FRONT

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
How dangerous are:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Extremely dangerous	47.3	62.5	55.0	22.5	57.2	37.8	40.6	60.0	50.0	13.1	29.3	21.0	28.6	53.6	40.2
Considerably dangerous	18.2	16.1	17.1	25.4	12.5	19.7	8.5	12.7	10.5	4.9	12.1	8.4	30.1	12.5	21.9
Somewhat dangerous	14.5	10.7	12.6	26.8	8.9	18.9	15.3	1.8	8.8	4.9	8.6	6.8	17.5	10.7	14.3
Minimally dangerous	10.9	8.9	9.9	11.2	10.7	11.0	20.3	9.1	14.9	14.8	6.9	10.9	7.9	14.3	10.9
Likely not dangerous	9.1	1.8	5.4	14.1	10.7	12.6	15.3	16.4	15.8	62.3	43.1	52.9	15.9	8.9	12.6

WHOLE STATE

Question:	Narcotics			Amphetamines			LSD			Marijuana			Barbiturates		
How dangerous are:	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Extremely dangerous	53.5	65.3	59.6	25.5	64.7	43.7	44.7	67.6	56.0	20.5	35.1	32.1	32.9	58.7	45.4
Considerably dangerous	15.5	14.7	15.1	32.7	10.7	22.4	9.2	9.5	9.3	5.1	9.1	6.7	26.6	9.3	18.2
Somewhat dangerous	15.5	10.7	13.0	20.4	8.2	14.8	17.1	4.1	10.6	5.1	11.7	7.9	16.5	12.0	14.3
Minimally dangerous	8.5	6.7	7.5	9.2	8.2	8.7	15.8	6.7	11.5	11.6	6.5	8.5	8.9	12.0	10.4
Likely not dangerous	7.0	2.6	4.8	12.2	8.2	10.4	13.2	12.1	12.6	57.7	37.6	44.8	15.1	8.0	11.7

My daughter is in State school for a drug abuse, she is 17 years old and has been on drugs all kinds for 3 to 4 years.

DIRECTIONS/2

1. Please respond to each item.
2. For each item, except age, you only need to make an X to indicate your response.
3. Be certain that you X only one response for each item.

1-a Male___
1-b Female___

This past year I was
2-a Working___
2-b Not working___

3-a My age______

I am now living
4-a At home of parents or relatives___
4-b On my own in an apartment or house.____

Have you used	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Marijuana	Barbiturates
Never---------------------	5-a___	6-a___	7-a___	8-a___	9-a___
Rarely--------------------	5-b___	6-b___	7-b___	8-b___	9-b___
Occasionally--------------	5-c___	6-c___	7-c___	8-c___	9-c___
Frequently----------------	5-d___	6-d___	7-d___	8-d___	9-d___

When did you first use	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Marijuana	Barbiturates
n 1969------------------	10-a___	11-a___	12-a___	13-a___	14-a___
n 1968------------------	10-b___	11-b___	12-b___	13-b___	14-b___
n 1967------------------	10-c___	11-c___	12-c___	13-c___	14-c___
n or before 1966--------	10-d___	11-d___	12-d___	13-d___	14-d___
Never-------------------	10-e___	11-e___	12-e___	13-e___	14-e___

quit taking	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Marijuana	Barbiturates
n 1969------------------	15-a___	16-a___	17-a___	18-a___	19-a___
n 1968------------------	15-b___	16-b___	17-b___	18-b___	19-b___
n 1967------------------	15-c___	16-c___	17-c___	18-c___	19-c___
n or before 1966--------	15-d___	16-d___	17-d___	18-d___	19-d___
still use---------------	15-e___	16-e___	17-e___	18-e___	19-e___

he primary reason you ave never used	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Marijuana	Barbiturates
ealth reasons-----------	20-a___	21-a___	22-a___	23-a___	24-a___
y parent's views--------	20-b___	21-b___	22-b___	23-b___	24-b___
y personnel beliefs-----	20-c___	21-c___	22-c___	23-c___	24-c___
ear of arrest-----------	20-d___	21-d___	22-d___	23-d___	24-d___
have used---------------	20-e___	21-e___	22-e___	23-e___	24-e___

How dangerous is the occasional use of	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Marijuana	Barbiturates
Extremely dangerous------	25-a___	26-a___	27-a___	28-a___	29-a___
Considerably dangerous---	25-b___	26-b___	27-b___	28-b___	29-b___
Somewhat dangerous-------	25-c___	26-c___	27-c___	28-c___	29-c___
Minimally dangerous------	25-d___	26-d___	27-d___	28-d___	29-d___
Likely not dangerous-----	25-e___	26-e___	27-e___	28-c___	29-e___

How available to you personally are:

	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Mari juana	Barbiturates
Can be obtained with no difficulty------------	30-a___	31-a___	32-a___	33-a___	34-a___
Can be obtained with considerable difficulty--	30-b___	31-b___	32-b___	33-b___	34-b___
Can be obtained with some difficulty------------	30-c___	31-c___	32-c___	33-c___	34-c___
Cannot be obtained-------	30-d___	31-d___	32-d___	33-d___	34-d___
Do not know--------------	30-e___	31-c___	32-e___	33-e___	34-e___

The reason you first used	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Mari juana	Barbiturates
To get a new kick--------	35-a___	36-a___	37-a___	38-a___	39-a___
Seeking self-fulfillment-	35-b___	36-b___	37-b___	38-b___	39-b___
Expected pleasure--------	35-c___	36-c___	37-c___	38-c___	39-c___
Curiousity---------------	35-d___	36-d___	37-d___	38-d___	39-d___
Friend pressure----------	35-e___	36-e___	37-e___	38-e___	39-c___
Unhappy or bored---------	35-f___	36-f___	37-f___	38-f___	39-f___
To indicate rebellion----	35-g___	36-g___	37-g___	38-g___	39-g___
Never used	35-h___	36-h___	37-h___	38-h___	39-h___

I have personal knowledge that the drugs listed here can be obtained (X as many as apply):

	In My Neighborhood	At My Work	From a Friend
Narcotics----------------	40_______	41_______	42_______
Amphetamines-------------	43_______	44_______	45_______
LSD----------------------	46_______	47_______	48_______
Marijuana----------------	49_______	50_______	51_______
Barbiturates-------------	52_______	53_______	54_______

	In a Park	At a Store	At a Party	Don't Know
Narcotics----------------	55_______	56_______	57_______	58_______
Amphetamines-------------	59_______	60_______	61_______	62_______
LSD----------------------	63_______	64_______	65_______	66_______
Marijuana----------------	67_______	68_______	69_______	70_______
Barbiturates-------------	71_______	72_______	73_______	74_______

I would like to be better informed about drugs in the following aspects:

75 Legal_______

76 Psychological_______

77 No_______

78 Medical_______

79 Social_______

I have called this the Utah Drop-out Drug Use Questionnaire

J.S.

1896

GOVERNOR'S CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DRUGS
100 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

WM. S. MOLE
Chairman

BRUCE H. WOOLLEY
Executive Secretary

August 5, 1969

Dear Young Person of Utah:

The Honorable Calvin L. Rampton, Governor of the State of Utah, has established a committee of citizens to study drug use within the State of Utah.

To carry out Governor Rampton's request to this committee we are writing to a number of young persons throughout the state. We have just completed a survey which was taken by students enrolled in the public schools. This survey is being sent to a sample of young people, selected randomly, who were not questioned in that survey.

We trust you will forgive this intrusion on your time and will help us in this important project by answering the questions presented in the attached questionnaire.

You will observe that the questionnaire does not ask you to identify yourself. Since each of you receiving this letter is a part of a random sample, it is essential to our study that each of you respond. Failure to obtain complete returns will invalidate our study.

After completing the questionnaire, please forward it by September 1 to:

Mr. Bruce H. Woolley
Executive Secretary
Governor's Citizen Advisory Committee On Drugs
100 State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

With sincere thanks,

Bruce H Woolley

Bruce H. Woolley
Executive Secretary

BHW:ala

DIRECTIONS

1. Please respond to each item.
2. For each item, except age, you only need to make an X to indicate your response.
3. Be certain that you X only one response for each item.

1-a Male___
1-b Female___

This past year I was
2-a Working___
2-b Not working___

3-a My age_____

I am now living
4-a At home of parents or relatives___
4-b On my own in an apartment or house.____

Have you used	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Marijuana	Barbiturates
Never	5-a___	6-a___	7-a___	8-a___	9-a___
Rarely	5-b___	6-b___	7-b___	8-b___	9-b___
Occasionally	5-c___	6-c___	7-c___	8-c___	9-c___
Frequently	5-d___	6-d___	7-d___	8-d___	9-d___

When did you first use	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Marijuana	Barbiturates
In 1969	10-a___	11-a___	12-a___	13-a___	14-a___
In 1968	10-b___	11-b___	12-b___	13-b___	14-b___
In 1967	10-c___	11-c___	12-c___	13-c___	14-c___
In or before 1966	10-d___	11-d___	12-d___	13-d___	14-d___
Never	10-e___	11-e___	12-e___	13-e___	14-e___

I quit taking	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Marijuana	Barbiturates
In 1969	15-a___	16-a___	17-a___	18-a___	19-a___
In 1968	15-b___	16-b___	17-b___	18-b___	19-b___
In 1967	15-c___	16-c___	17-c___	18-c___	19-c___
In or before 1966	15-d___	16-d___	17-d___	18-d___	19-d___
I still use	15-e___	16-e___	17-e___	18-e___	19-e___

The primary reason you have never used	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Marijuana	Barbiturates
Health reasons	20-a___	21-a___	22-a___	23-a___	24-a___
My parent's views	20-b___	21-b___	22-b___	23-b___	24-b___
My personnel beliefs	20-c___	21-c___	22-c___	23-c___	24-c___
Fear of arrest	20-d___	21-d___	22-d___	23-d___	24-d___
I have used	20-e___	21-e___	22-e___	23-e___	24-e___

TE 001 088

How dangerous is the occasional use of	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Marijuana	Barbiturates
Extremely dangerous------	25-a___	26-a___	27-a___	28-a___	29-a___
Considerably dangerous---	25-b___	26-b___	27-b___	28-b___	29-b___
Somewhat dangerous-------	25-c___	26-c___	27-c___	28-c___	29-c___
Minimally dangerous------	25-d___	26-d___	27-d___	28-d___	29-d___
Likely not dangerous-----	25-e___	26-e___	27-e___	28-c___	29-e___

How available to you personally are:

	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Mari juana	Barbiturates
Can be obtained with no difficulty------------	30-a___	31-a___	32-a___	33-a___	34-a___
Can be obtained with considerable difficulty--	30-b___	31-b___	32-b___	33-b___	34-b___
Can be obtained with some difficulty------------	30-c___	31-c___	32-c___	33-c___	34-c___
Cannot be obtained-------	30-d___	31-d___	32-d___	33-d___	34-d___
Do not know--------------	30-e___	31-e___	32-e___	33-e___	34-e___

The reason you first used	Narcotics	Amphetamines	LSD	Mari juana	Barbiturates
To get a new kick--------	35-a___	36-a___	37-a___	38-a___	39-a___
Seeking self-fulfillment-	35-b___	36-b___	37-b___	38-b___	39-b___
Expected pleasure--------	35-c___	36-c___	37-c___	38-c___	39-c___
Curiousity---------------	35-d___	36-d___	37-d___	38-d___	39-d___
Friend pressure----------	35-e___	36-e___	37-e___	38-e___	39-e___
Unhappy or bored---------	35-f___	36-f___	37-f___	38-f___	39-f___
To indicate rebellion----	35-g___	36-g___	37-g___	38-g___	39-g___
Never used	35-h___	36-h___	37-h___	38-h___	39-h ___

I have personal knowledge that the drugs listed here can be obtained (X as many as apply):

	In My Neighborhood	At My Work	From a Friend
Narcotics----------------	40______	41______	42______
Amphetamines-------------	43______	44______	45______
LSD----------------------	46______	47______	48______
Marijuana----------------	49______	50______	51______
Barbiturates-------------	52______	53______	54______

	In a Park	At a Store	At a Party	Don't Know
Narcotics----------------	55______	56______	57______	58______
Amphetamines-------------	59______	60______	61______	62______
LSD----------------------	63______	64______	65______	66______
Marijuana----------------	67______	68______	69______	70______
Barbiturates-------------	71______	72______	73______	74______

I would like to be better informed about drugs in the following aspects:

75 Legal______

76 Psychological______

77 No______

78 Medical______

79 Social______